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ANTIQUITIES
OF
SURREY,

Collected from the most antient

RECORDS.

With some Account of the present State and
Natural History of the County.

By N. SALMON, LL. B.

Vivitur ex rapto ———

Ovid.



L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR. M. DCC. XXXVI.

Price Bound Five Shillings.

WILLIAMSON

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Sir John Evelyn, Bart.

S I R,

AS great Examples have a sort of Homage due for the Countenance and Encouragement they give, I beg your Permission to offer this little Piece upon *Surrey* as a Tribute to the Memory of your Grandfather who has a Right to be stiled the Father of his Country.

If I have the Honour to be placed amongst his valuable Books with a Patron and Protector of Antiquarian Knowledge, and a Master amongst the Naturalists, I may be secure of having my Aim justify'd, however short of Mr. *Evelyn's* Mark my Endeavour comes.

He is by Mr. *Cowley* celebrated for placing his chief Delight in Books and Gardens. A greater Encomium could

DEDICATION.

not have been than to be singled out by so good a Judge for a Pattern of rural Happiness. His Retirement was employed for the publick Improvement. The ingenious Tracts it produced have been esteemed by the greatest Men of the Age. Himself makes a grand Figure in his own Collection. The sincere Pleasure he enjoyed in his Studies was diffusive to the Community.

Besides his own Compositions in various Sciences, he has enriched his native Country with Translation of foreign Authors, in which his admirable Choice as well as Industry is visible.

He was one of the first of the Royal Society consisting of Persons so eminently qualify'd, that it wanted not length of Time to arrive at its Height; but at the first Appearance shone out with that Strength and Brightness, as to have then the best Title to its Meridian Glory. It was countenanced by a Prince whose Talents were as princely as his Person and State. He was able to make a Judgment of the Polite and
Curious,

DEDICATION.

Curious, and had a Relish of their Productions equalled by few of his Contemporaries.

Sir, I would not detract from the Virtue of your Choice, by observing that a Share of your Inclination to these Amusements descended from your Ancestors: That you have emerged from vulgar Indolence, which looks upon Coins, Fortresses, Basilical Ways, Walls, and Inscriptions, by all which History is illustrated, with the same Indifference as the Cattle do that graze upon them.

May your Health continue to yourself and to your Neighbourhood the Entertainment of the Library and the Hospitality of the *Green-House*. I am,

S I R,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

London,

June 24.

N. SALMON:

P R E F A C E.

I Had not gone about a Search of this Kind, but presuming upon the Candour of my Readers to accept of as much as may be relied upon for Truth, and to make Allowances in what has no other Foundation than Probability and Conjecture.

The Nations who in their turn made Britain their own, have left us some Account of themselves, neglecting what relates meerly to those they dispossess'd, except Cæsar, and some of the Roman Writers, and Bede.

In ranging the scatter'd Remains of elder Ages Errors are not to be avoided. Mine being neither voluntary nor for want of enquiring, will, I hope, come under a general Act of Grace. The Diligence I have employed, if it prevents some Mistakes in those that come after, may atone for such as I fall into, travelling in the dark.

I desire here to pay my Acknowledgment to all those Gentlemen who have gone before me. If any where I misunderstand them, the Blame is to be taken upon myself.

I stand not in Awe of quoting Authors, though it should be objected, that I treat sometimes with what is not of my own Growth. A Present to the Publick is a Present to me. Mr. Camden's and Mr. Aubrey's Labours were intended for general Use, as well as the valuable Additions of the Editors. And Mr. Willis to whom I am extremely,

P R E F A C E.

treably obliged will not look upon any Conduit by which his extensive Knowledge passes as a Diminution of his Merit.

That I have no Map will be excused by those who have the new one of Mr. Senex by them. The Variations I should have made in the antient Limits would not have rendred it of present Use, and consequently not answering the Expence of it.

If Brevity be laid to my charge, for Charges I must expect: With the Adept in Antiquarian Learning I shelter myself under Verbum Sapienti; a Volume could not have been undertaken without Subscriptions; and I chuse the Punishment of a Censure rather than the Mortification of a Denial. To others of a less engaging Curiosity I have a French Pass, The shortest Follies are the best.



EMENDATIONS and CORRECTIONS.

PAGE 32, Line 19, read In 1588. Pag. 33, Line 6, read Dutchess of Marlborough who built the present Manor-House. Pag. 34, Line 20, r. Walter. Pag. 51, Line 8. r. what that can be. Pag. 52, Line 15. r. Mr. Walters. Pag. 65, Line 3, r. Okewood. Pag. 67, Line 29, r. Sir William Clayton. Pag. 76, Line 8, r. St. Bartholomew. Pag. 95, Line 6, r. Lady Brownlow. Pag. 101, Line 6, r. The Mill heretofore belonging. Pag. 113, Upon Okewood add 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. paid by the Exchequer for the Curate's Stipend. Sir John Evelyn gave and procured what makes up with Queen Anne's Bounty 800 l. The Interest of this with a Plurality of Favour in a most hospitable Retirement sets the fatigued Itinerant above the Sighs of others at the Memory of the *nimium vicina* the rugged dreary Vale. Pag. 117, Line 30, dele restless. Pag. 133, Line 33, After More insert now of Sir More Molineux. Pag. 140, Line 6, After Vogue insert and of late those of Holt in Somersetshire. Pag. 143, Line 33, for in read is. Pag. 144, dele whole Residence is at Sutton. Pag. 146, Line 5, r. Lands in Cambridgeshire. Pag. 158, Line 9, dele in. Pag. 163, Line 16, r. Cirotessege. Pag. 192, Line 5, r. parted with her right.



ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY.

THE Shire or County of *Surrey* is bounded by the *Thames* on the North, by *Kent* on the East, by *Sussex* on the South, by *Hantsire* on the West.

The most antient name we have of the Inhabitants of *Surrey* from the *Roman* Historians and Geographers is that of *Regni* who possessed this County and *Sussex*. According to *Cæsar* the maritime Parts of our Island lying next to the Continent had been new planted from thence; and some of the new Planters called the Country by the name of those places from whence they came, as the *Belgæ* from *Belgium*.

There is no question but this was a second planting, if not a later, from the first. Those called *Aborigines* are no otherwise to be reckon'd such than as their original transportation was forgot.

The present name of the County was given by the *Saxons*, written *Sudree* or *Sutbree*, from its situation South of the *Rbee* or River. Thus *St. Mary Overree* is over or across the Water.

The name of *Shire* is more antient than that of *County*, this being of *No man* extraction, the other of *Saxon*. *Shire* in *Saxon* means a division or share. We retain it in, a pair of *Sheers*, in sheering Sheep; and the northern people call reaping sheering.

Comes and *Comitatus* came in with the Conqueror, and when we find those terms used in accounts of the

Saxon Times we must attribute it to the Historian's expressing things in modern language, as the *French* Translation brings the Violin into *Nebuchadnezzar's* concert of Musick.

We find the *Saxon* Nobility signing their own Grants to Monasteries, or attesting the royal donations by their military titles, as *Ego Beorda Dux*, *Ego Albmundus Dux*.

Some of our Counties have not *Shire* expressed in their name, as *Kent*, *Essex*, *Surrey*, *Northumberland*. This has brought a mistake into common usage, from whence it has received such a Sanction as want of enquiry could give it.

In processes or precepts in the Law after the County is named, as *Kent* or *Oxfordshire*, the next word is *Scilicet*; *Kent scilicet*, *Oxford scilicet*. The Letters *Sc.* were certainly intended for *Schire*, *Kentshire*, *Oxfordshire*. In *Domesdei* we see wrote at length, *Essexscira*, *Middlesexscira*.

As *Essex* comprehends the County of *Essex* and *Oxfordshire* the County of *Oxford*, the writing *Oxford* would not take in the whole County, unless what is there read *Scilicet* were to be understood of *Shire*. Of late that which is read *Scilicet* is but a double S. *ss*: not to mention the impropriety of pointing to explanation before any thing in general has been said.

Surrey is water'd by the *Thames*, the *Wey*, and the *Mole*, which are reckoned her most considerable Streams: The course of *Wey* and *Mole* is northward, both fall into *Thames* after swallowing a great fry of Rivulets.

In describing this County I begin with,

The

The Hundred of Brixton.

IT is called, in Maps, The Hundred of *Brixton* or *Allington*. Whence these names are derived no light is to be had but from Conjecture. It is highly probable that *Sutbwerk*, as the Saxons write it, or, as the Normans, *Sudwerche*, gave name to the Hundred, as the most considerable place in it: The Town at the *Brigg* or Bridge, which may have been corrupted in the spelling to *Brixton*. We have yet in many parts of *England* *Brigg* remaining, as *Borough-Brigg*, *Brigg-Casterton*, *Brigg* a Town in *Lincolnshire* upon the *Ankholm*: In the *Spanish Netherlands* *Brugg* or *Bruges*.

If *Allington* were a more antient name, that might be from *Wallington*, supposing the Borough to have been antiently fortify'd, as all places of that consequence were. There is yet the name of *Castle-street*, which Castle might be there in the *Saxon* times. But considering the want of Care or Skill in some of our Chorographers this might proceed from dropping the antient name of *Waleton* Hundred for the more modern one of *Croydon*; so *Waleton* having lost his Settlement, might by their indulgence find another at *Southwerk*.

This will be the less surprizing if we consider the Hundred of *Darking*, in this same County, erected by Authority of Map-makers only, above a hundred Years ago, and still maintaining it *de Facto*.

This in *Domesdei* is called *Brixistan* Hundred. But we must look for the truer way of writing it from the *Saxon* Authors and from those who followed them, rather than from Foreigners who compiled the Conqueror's Record and were unaccustom'd to the pronuntiation of the Natives.

Antiquities of SURREY.

That there was a bridge across the *Thames* here both in *Roman* and *Saxon* times need not be doubted from the necessity of it. The present Stonebridge, thirty three Years in building, is by some looked upon as so stupendous a work as no elder Age could have produced. But whoever considers the Art and Diligence of the *Romans* shewn in many parts of the Island will not question their providing here a Bridge both for Traffick, and for the March of their Armies upon so considerable a Military Way as that leading from *London* to the Coast of *Kent*, and the other by *Stane-street* to *Sussex*. There has been antiently observed a sort of Causeway or Military Way from *Stangate* towards *Newington*; and with good Reason some have maintained that there was a ferry by which the *Romans* crossed from *Stangate* to *Westminster* to go from *Kent* to *Verulam* on the *Watling-street*. It is also presumed that the first settlement the *Romans* made upon the *Thames* was on the Southern Bank of that River. This conjecture has a better Foundation from the Military Way through *St. George's Fields*, and from the Difficulty of carrying *Londinium* till they had a Place of Arms on the opposite Shore, than from that pompous Argument of Urns and Coins dug up in these Fields which are as frequently found at a *Villa* as in a fortify'd Town.

That there was a Wooden Bridge built in the time of *Henry I.* and paid for by the Publick is evident from a Record exempting the Manour of *Alceston*, belonging to *Battail Abbey*, from *Shire's Customs*, and all other burthens of earthly servitude, and amongst the rest from the Work of *London Bridge*.

It is indeed allowed there was no Bridge at the Foundation of the House of Sisters, which was the gift of *Mary a Saxon Lady*; and that her Monastery of *St. Mary Overree* was supported by the profit

fit of the Ferry. But the History of the same Monastery informs us, that *Switbin* another Lady who, converted it to a College of Priests, built a bridge across the *Thames* and kept it in repair. In the *Danish* Depredations what the *Romans* had left, or the *Saxons* had built was very probably destroyed.

The Borough of *Southwark* was antiently under the Jurisdiction of several Lords; the Archbishop of *Canterbury* had a Share, but it cannot be determined how much; the Abbots of *Bermondsey*; the Priors of *St. Mary Overies*; and *St. Thomas* his Hospital. A later Lord was *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*.

Many great Men who dwelt South of *Thames*, had their Houses in *Southwark*, in those Days called their Inns, where they resided when Parliaments were held at *Westminster*, and went in their Barges thither.

Our Princes had also a Palace here, as appears from King *John's* Grant of it to *Bermondsey*. There are, in History, hints of their sitting here in their Courts and determining Causes for the ease of their Subjects on the South-side the Water.

The Bishops of *Winchester* and *Rochester* had Palaces here. These following had their Houses, Duke of *Suffolk*; Abbot of *Hydes*; Prior of *Lewes*; Abbot of *St. Augustine's*; Abbot of *Battaile*; Abbot of *Waverley*. Some have said *St. Thomas Becket* had a House where stands the Hospital; others reckon it called his House only because the Hospital was dedicated to him.

There are in *St. George's Fields* and *Lambeth-Marsh* some Banks and Ditches running from South-West to North-East. Upon these have been various Opinions; one, that the *Thames* was drained off that Way whilst the Stone-Bridge was building, of which there is no other Proof: Indeed none that the Stream was diverted at all. If it had there

would have been remaining some names of Fields where the Water had passed, or of Bridges or Grounds named from them in the Space of thirty three years. Others will have it that *Knute* the *Dane* made them to draw off the Water and make the Chanel shallower when he assaulted *London*.

But whoever looks at them will see, that the Bank is but of one side, which was not the way to enclose a Stream.

They seem to have been for the sake of bringing the Water from the *Wash-Way* and *Kennington-Common* to supply the Parks of the Bishop of *Winchester*, and that of the Convent of *Bermondsey*. The earth is thrown up on the side next to those Parks which might be of itself a Fence to them, or to support a Pale which was a Defence, whilst the Water came in at its proper Inlets.

The City of *London* had long been aiming to bring the Borough under their Jurisdiction. As long as the Monasteries stood they had little prospect of succeeding in what would be detrimental to them. Even *Henry VIII.* would not indulge their request. But *Edward VI.* by Influence of the Protector, granted them Letters Patents for it *Anno 1548* in consideration of 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The whole were held by the City in free socage of the Royal Manor of *East-Greenwich* in *Kent*, of the clear yearly Value of 35*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Out of this Grant were excepted all Rights and Liberties within the Royal Seat, Gardens, and Park here, the Prisons of the King's-Bench and Marshalsea. It is now one of the twenty six Wards of the City of *London*, called *Bridge-Ward without*, and govern'd by an Alderman.

In the first Year of *Edward III.* the City gained Footing in *Southwark*. Their request was founded upon this, that Malefactors shelter'd themselves there from the Sheriffs Officers. In the Charter it

is called the Village of *Southwark*. It is called, The Bailiwick of *Southwark*, and was held by the Mayor and Commonalty of *London* of *Edward III.* at Fee-Farm paying 10*l.* per *Ann.* The City petition'd *Edward IV.* to have the punishment of Malefactors in *Southwark*, but it was refused them, because it would be a Prejudice to the Crown, to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and to the Bishop of *Winchester*.

In this Borough was antiently the Bear-Garden, till that noisy Entertainment was carried to *London*. And here were the Publick Stews licenced. They stood together by the Water-side, and had their distinct Signs. The Stewholders were under many Regulations. They were not suffered to take in a married Woman or a Nun. The Women were not allowed to be buried in the Church-Yard, but had a particular Place of Sepulture, unless upon Amendment of Life.

There has been a notable Controversie whether the modern *Lues* were known there before its arrival from *America Anno 1494.* The Royal Society have published * a Letter from Mr. *Becket*, Surgeon, attempting to prove it from this amongst the Orders of those Houses; “ No Stewholder to keep any
“ Woman that hath the perillous infirmity of
“ Burning.” Mr. *Becket* farther produceth an original Manuscript preserved in the Court of the Bishop of *Winchester*, about *Anno 1430.* *De his qui custodiunt mulieres habentes nefandam infirmitatem.*
“ *Item,* That no Stewholder keep noo woman within
“ his Hous that hath any Sycknesse of *Brenning*, but
“ that she be putte out upon the peyne of make it
“ a Fyne unto the Lord of a *hundred Shyllyngs.*”

This carries a great appearance of Truth; since the *Indian Disease* in all probability sprung from

* *Philosoph. Trans.* N^o. 357.

the same cause, and to the Climate were owing more virulent Syntoms.

It cannot be denied that in lincensing these places the Authority which established them had some regard to the natural modesty of the Sex; and so far furnished them with Fig-Leaves as to make the Men go after them. Thereby too was a provision made that they could not decoy unwary people who had no Intention to find them out.

The King's-Bench Prison here, being that of the Court of King's-Bench, as the Fleet is for the Common Pleas, has been so largely treated of in the *Survey of London*, and by other Authors that I shall take up little room upon its Privileges, and the Abuse of those Privileges; but can't avoid observing how exactly the Melancholy Strollers of this Liberty come under the beautiful Description of *Virgil's* Ghosts languishing for transportation to the opposite bank. The Poet is rather the Compiler of Purgatory than the Author of it; having put together the Inventions of pagan Moralists to deter Mankind from enormous practices. They had, as they acknowledged, a Supreme Being, attributed to him a Resentment of humane Depravity consigning Punishment to Impiety. He hath produced a regular System fit for the imitation of Posterity; which *Rome*,* the antient *Regina Cæli* knew not how to improve.

† *Thick as the Leaves in autumn strew the Woods,
Or Fowls by winter forc'd forsake the Floods,
And wing their hasty flight to happier lands:
Such and so thick the shiv'ring Army stands,
And press for Passage with extended Hands.* }

* Decret. Tertulli temp. Justiniani.

† Dryden's *Æneis*, Book vi.

Nor could a strong Impulse to cross the *Thames* from the northern Bank which has been described by a sort of *Dutch Fancy* have met with a more suitable motto than *Virgil's*,

——— *Ripæ ulterioris amore.*

In *Southwark* are at present six Parishes. *St. Mary Magdalen's* Church is built upon the Ground where the Priors of *Bermondsey* had erected a Church, and made Parochial for the Use of their Servants, Tenants, and other Inhabitants. This stood near the Abbey Church.

The Manor of *Bermondsey* at the time of the Conqueror's Survey was great part of it in his own hands; that part which Earl *Harold* had possessed before. Another distinct Manor was held of him by Earl *Moreton*, which Earl had the adjoining Manor of *Lambeth*, and a House in *Bermondsey*.

According to the History of the Monastery of *Bermondsey* which was founded by *Alwine Child* a Citizen of *London*, we are not to look for any Church there till after the Abbey was built: Yet must there have been one more antient than the Abbey itself; unless we can suppose the Church mentioned in *Domesdei* was of *Alwine Child's* erecting. But that cannot be allowed because the Manour was at the time of the Survey in the Crown. Yet we have in the Record concerning *Bermondsey*; *Ibi nova & pulkra Ecclesia*. *Bermondsey* was a Cell to *La Charite* in *France* and treated as a *Priory Alien* by *Edward III.* but after nine Years was restored paying a Fine of two hundred Marks. The Monastery was called *Ecclesia Sancti Salvatoris*, meaning our Blessed Saviour, which is ill translated *Saint Saviours*.

The Lands of the King's Manor in *Bermondsey*, must have run out considerably some way, for there
were

were twenty acres of Pasture, and Wood to fat five Hogs in Paunage time. This Number of five would not be worth mentioning in the Record, but that they seem to be the Share of the Lord paid him yearly out of what the Woods produced. The Tenant in some Places paid him a Tenth and sometimes a Seventh.

Thirteen Burgeſſes at *London* of forty four *Denarii* were in this Manor. The whole was valued at fifteen Pounds, the ſame it had been in the time of *Edward* the Confessor.

The Abbey Church after the Diſſolution came into the hands of Sir *Thomas Pope*. He built out of it a great Houſe, which afterwards came to the Earls of *Suffex*. The Monastery at the Suppreſſion, is by *Dugdale* valued at 474 *l.*— yearly Rent. This Benefice is a Rectory; The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*; Mr. *Hamley* Patron.

St. Mary Overee, is ſometimes named *St. Saviour's*, becauſe after the Diſſolution of Monasteries this Church was joined to the Southſide of *St. Saviour's*.

I don't find any mention of this Priory in the Record of *Domeſday*; the reaſon muſt be, that it had no privileges as a Manor. It was probably granted by the Crown out of what was the Manor of *Bermondſey*, and exempted from its Jurisdiction.

The Hiſtory of it fixes no Year for its Foundation, only that it was before the Conqueſt the Gift of *Mary* a Maiden; and that it was ſupported by the Profits of a Ferry, when there was no bridge acroſs the *Thames*. *Mary* appointed it for a Houſe of Siſters. But *Switbin* a noble Lady ſome time after converted it to a College of Priests and built in the place of the Ferry a wooden Bridge which ſhe kept in repair. It's probable there was Toll paid for Paſſage over the Bridge, otherwiſe their Maintenance muſt have ceaſed.

In

In the Year 1106 This Church was refounded, by which perhaps is meant new built and endowed, by *William Dauncy*, and Sir *William Pons de L' Arch*, *William Giffard* Bishop of *Winchester* being a great Benefactor, who built the Body of the Church.

From the *Monasticon* and good Authors it is concluded that the Bishop was the Founder, though *Stow* makes the other two the Principal; and *Stow* is produced an Evidence of this where he saith King *Stephen* gave the Stone-House which belonged to *William de Pon de l' Arch* by *Downgate*.

This *Dauncy* may be the same as *D' Annecy* an antient *Norman* family still or lately remaining in *Herefordshire*.

Henry I. and others considerably augmented the possessions of this Priory which had the revenue of some Parish Churches in *Surrey* appropriated to it. In 1400 it was rebuilt having been burned down, and one *Gower* a Poet was one of the chief Rebuilders. It was the Glory of the Age that a Poet should be a Builder, and a Builder too of Churches. *St. Mary Overree* has this Rarity to shew of her *princeps Poetarum Angliæ*, as *John Gower's* Epitaph stiles him, above all the celebrated favourites of the Muses which *Westminster Abbey* can boast of: Unless we except *Butler*, who, though equally disqualified for adorning the *Vitruvian Art* with the rest of the *meagre Train*, has in pious Zeal erected a Monument to expose the Incendiaries of his time, the Demolishers of Religion. His Work will stand as a *Light-House* to Posterity, and prove he had too good a Title to the name of *Vates*, when he saw *perpetual* Improvings and *constant* Refinings would end at length in *Atheism*.

This Priory at the Dissolution was valued at 624 l. — per An.

The Church was purchased by the Inhabitants of *Southwark* from *Henry VIII.* and by Charter made

made for the joint use of this and the Parishioners of *St. Margaret's* and called *St. Saviour's*. This Charter was confirmed by Act of Parliament and the Church-Wardens constituted a Corporation. These received the Tythes in the nature of an Impropriation till the year 1672. They have since had a Power in lieu of Tythes to raise 350 *l. per An.* They present two Chaplains who receive each yearly 100 *l.* The Master of the Free-school receives 30 *l.* The rest is allotted for Repairs.

The present Church is indeed magnificent, and capacious. I am, from Authority of *Domesdei*, which places a Church in the Manor of *Bermondsey*, inclined to believe that upon this Ground stood the antient Saxon Church of *Southwark*, built after their receiving Christianity, and rebuilt a little before the Conquest. That here was that *nova et pulchra Ecclesia*, which the Record mentions, which has yet a Title to be called *Pulchra* as it had at the *Norman* Invasion.

There is indeed mentioned in *Domesdei* a *Monastery* in *Southwark* possessed by the Bishop of *Baieux* with the Toll of a Wharf which the Ships paid. This Monastery and Toll King *Edward* had till his Death, Earl *Godwyn*, enjoying one third of the Profit, the King the other two parts. The Bishop's Title was controverted by the Sheriff but dropt. The Bishop gave the Church, and the Wharf first to *Adelold*, afterwards to *Ralph* in exchange for one House.

It will not interfere with the received History of *St. Mary Overree*, as I apprehend, to admit that Monastery to have belonged to the Bishop of *Baieux* upon the survey. For after the *Saxon* Ladies, who were Founders before the Conquest, I find nothing farther said of it till the Year 1106, when *William Dauncy*, and Sir *William Pont de l'Arche* were Refounders. These may have purchased of

Ralph

Ralph or his Assigns for they began not their Work till the first of *Henry I.* If this be a Mistake I submit to better Information.

Christ's Church

Stands west of *St. Mary Overree's* in what was called The *Liberty of Paris Garden*, and was taken out of *St. Saviour's* Parish. The ground for the Church and the Church Yard was given by *Mr. William Angel*. The Church was built and finished in the Year 1671 by *Mr. John Marshall*. It is a Rectory and endowed by the same *Mr. Marshall* with sixty Pounds *per an.* This truly pious Act is recorded by an Inscription in the Church which is a strong well-built Pile of Brick and placed for the convenient Attendance of a great many Inhabitants.

The Patronage is in thirteen Trustees appointed by *Mr. Marshall*, and confirmed by Parliament: The Vacancies supplied by the Survivors.

St. George's Parish.

The time of erecting this Church which is dedicated to *St. George* the Martyr is not fixed, but it appears to have been given to the *Abbey of Bermondsey* by *Thomas Arderne* and *Thomas* his Son *an.* 1122, and is in the Patronage of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the broad Seal. It is a Rectory.

There is a new Church lately built, in the room of the ruinous old one, a stately fabrick of Stone. The Parish extends so far southward as to take in the first Fishmonger's Alms-House containing twenty two neat Dwellings in three Quadrangles.

It was founded by *Sir John Leman* Lord Mayor *An.* 1616, *Sir Thomas Hunt*, — *Edmunds*, and *Ann Bromsgrove*, for Men free of the Company and Widows, subject to many Statutes, to be seen in the last Volume of *Mr. Aubrey*; one particularly that they shall be Members of the Church. It is

named from St. *Peter* their Tutelary Saint. These are called, "Statutes made by the Wardens and "Assistants of the *Mystery* of Fishmongers."

By this Word is understood the Craft or Secret of a particular Trade, and so it may without making it a *Mystery*. These two Words go commonly together the Trade and *Mystery* of such or such. Some much in love with the term *Mystery* have turned probably the *Or* into *And*. The old way of writing it was *Mestier* which signifies the same with Trade. The *Normans* endeavoured to introduce their Language here, which their Successors attempted too; so that Boys at School were for eleven Reigns forced to construe their *Latin* into *French*. We retain still many of their Words for eating and drinking; as *Beverage*, *Largeffe* for Harvestmen; Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Capon, Pullet, Dinner, Supper, Manger. That *Mestier* might be understood, the Word Trade was put with it. The first Corruption from it was to *Mestere*, as may be seen in many antient Writings, thence it was changed farther till its original meaning is dropt.

In this Parish is the King's-Bench Prison, and the other of the Marshalsea. The Latter takes in besides other Prisoners those committed by the Admiralty for Piracy.

Over-against these stood *Suffolk-House* built by the Duke *Charles Brandon*, which coming into the hands of *Henry VIII.* was called *Southwark Place*, and used for a Royal Mint or Coining Office.

At length it was inhabited by a crew of Debtors who defended themselves against Bailiffs; and were a Common-Wealth as Arbitrary as the Monarch they succeeded, with this single point of Reputation, that they would give up a Man if he had run from his Bail.

This

St. Thomas Parish.

This Church was first built for the Use of St. Thomas Hospital. An Inscription declares *Edw. VI.* to be the Founder of this Parish, and Church, and Hospital. There are about three hundred Houses in this Parish. It is a kind of Impropriation to St. Thomas Hospital whose Governors choose the Incumbent out of two Persons presented by the Parish. In it is St. Thomas Hospital dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. This was founded by Richard Prior of Bermondsey Anno 1213, for Converts and Poor Children, two years after turned into a House for Canons Regular by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. This House was at the Suppression valued at 266 l.

In the History of the Priory of St. Mary Overree we are told, that it was burned down Anno 1207, and that the Cannons founded an Hospital for their Retirement till it was re-built. And Sir W. Dugdale recites the Account of the Hospital of St. Mary Overree dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr An. 1228* *Translatum fuit Hospitale sanctæ Mariæ Overreie a fundo Prioratus in fundum Amicii Archidiacon. Surreie ubi Aqua est uberior & Aer est sanior, & dedicatum est in honorem Sancti Thomæ Martyris*: So that this founded by the Prior of Bermondsey must have been first built by the Canons of St. Mary Overree.

St. Thomas his Hospital is one of the Glories of this Nation, as true Glory is founded in promoting the Good of Mankind. Here the Miserable have all the Relief that Art can furnish. And the Sound and Healthy may look with Pleasure upon these Receptacles of the Unfortunate, and view an *Asylum* if they should be in the same distress.

Of this charitable Foundation and Improvement the New Stow, and the Editors of Mr. Aubrey have

* *Monast. Vol. I. pag. 641.*

given a large Account. Since the Publication of these Mr. Guy Citizen of *London* added to this Hospital three Wards.

Mr. Guy has also built and richly endowed another near it which bears his Name. It is a magnificent and commodious Edifice containing twelve Wards, with a Provision for the Attendance of Physicians, and Surgeons, Nurses and all Officers necessary. Here is a Chapell to which the Infirm that can are obliged to resort. The whole may be esteemed a very grand Benefaction of a private Man. His Statue is in the Court. Underneath is the date *An. 1721*. Of the four Wards for Men, *Job's* has 45 Beds: *Lazarus* 37: *Luke* 45: *Naaman* 37: For Women, *Charity* has 39 Beds: *Dorcas* 44. *Martba* 39. *Lydia* 39. The Cutting-Ward has 18 Beds. Cross-Ward for Women 22 Beds. The foul Ward for Men, the *Samaritan* has 22; for Women that of *Patience* 21.

The present Edifice consists of two Squares, that part which divides the Squares stands upon Arches. These are filled up with a Chapell which will be taken down when another is built in a more commodious place together with new Offices which are designed.

At a little distance stands an entire new Building, of Mr. Guy's foundation, for Lunaticks containing 21 Beds.

It must indeed be owned that Acts of Benevolence are generally most acceptable done in a Man's Lifetime. But it must be remembered that such great and extensive Designs for the good of Mankind are sometimes the Labour of a whole Life which can only be compleated at Death. So that had the modern Notions earlier prevailed the Nation had wanted most of those noble Endowments which are its present Glory. Liberality ought to have a farther View than filling the Hungry, clothing

ing the Naked, and supporting the Faint. The opportunity of doing these things administers to other great and noble purposes. As Mankind are not equal Sharers in the Earth, and put upon a Level as the Brutes are, the Influence of their Instruction, Authority, and Example may be of greater Service to the Distressed than merely relieving them. And this we are to understand is the Design of the unequal Distribution of Providence, that the Gratitude of the Prosperous may induce them to form the Minds of those that depend upon them to a Regularity of Life, in which the Power of a Benefactor is great.

For this reason it is but Justice to say to him who gives at his Death, *Friend give place*, and to another that disperses his bread to present Objects, *Friend sit up higher*.

It were indeed to be wished, that the Purchasers of Estates for charitable Uses, would lay out their Money in unhealthy Countries where Gentlemen do not reside. Else they make Poor whilst they relieve Poor, withdrawing the benefits of Hospitality from a Neighbourhood who were the better for a good House there. Where a Gentleman of Fortune lives it is generally the better for the meanest Cottager. The Works he employs them in, not to reckon the *Exuviae* of his Table, are of great Service to a Country though he should but do it for Pleasure, and *mutare quadrata rotundis*.

In *Kent-Street* is an old *Lazar* known now by the name of the *Lock Hospital*, by whom founded I have not seen.

Amongst the considerable Improvements of the Age there is, where *Southwark* Castle stood, an Office for making Vinegar, contrived by the Ingenious Mr. *Rush*, with which he has by foreign Fruit and *English* Manufacture been able to supply his Country, without the expence of fetching

Sauce from abroad for the growth of our own Climate. The Advantage it has brought him is envied by none because they enjoy the benefit of his Sagacity. The ground employed in this great Work is computed at seven Acres.

St. Olave's Parish.

It is not agreed when this Church was built. Nor do any Accounts inform us whether this was a Parish taken out of any other. That it takes in the South part of the Bridge, as far as the Draw-Bridge, will not prove it as antient as the Bridge, if it were once comprehended in another Parish. The *New View of London* supposes the Church to have been built at least 420 years, but he is said to ground his Opinion upon a mistake. The present Fabrick, which was repaired in the year 1617, would hardly have held out so well to this time if it were of that Age. There might have been an older if the silence of Writers be admitted to countenance it.

It is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Keeper of the Seals.

There is a substantial Proof that this was a Parish when the *Valor Beneficiorum* was taken, which is in the *Bodleian* Library, and which once belonged to Sir *Henry Spelman*. Dr. *Kennet* supposes this *Valor* made in the year 1292. the 20th of *Edward I.*

Here is a Free-School founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, but the Revenue was purchased by the Parish and increased by Benefactions. The first Grammar-Master has 60 *l. per an.* The second 40 *l.* The Writing-Master 50 *l.* The English-Master 20 *l.* This for the Boys of the whole Parish.

The Church is commended for being well Pewed. But it is great pity that the antient form still preserved in many Country Churches, and in the *Waloan* Church in *Tbreadneedlestreet*, as in all foreign

reign countries should be disused. In these the Faces of the Congregation are all the same way, not as in a Coach to disturb or converse with one another. The modern fashion is well contrived for State or Sleeping, if these are to take place of a decent Regularity.

Rotherbithe

Is the most eastern Parish of *Surrey* dividing this County from *Kent*, extended by the River's side, and bordering upon *Southwark*. *Hytbe* is a word for Haven, and used for a Key or Receptacle of Vessels. This of *Rotherbithe* is interpreted *Red-Rose Haven*. But Mr. *Baxter*, the famous *British* Etymologist, has given us a much more plausible Account upon the Name of the River *Roder* which parts *Kent* from *Suffex*. He derives it from *Yr Odyr*, the Border or Limit. And I believe had he taken this place in hand he would have pronounced it named from being the Border of the *Regni* from that of *Cantium*, this having been a *British* division as appears from the *Roman* Historians.

The Benefice is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Duke of *Gbandos*. The Church dedicated to St. *Clase Hall* *Mary*. In the Petition of the Parishioners to the *Camb.* Parliament some time before the Year 1716, to get that Church built new and larger, they speak of what was then as of four hundred years standing. This was a Parish at the time of the Valuation in *Edward* the first's reign or thereabouts. And probably some Monastery had an Interest in the Benefice because there was paid out of it a Corrodie or Pension of twenty shillings.

Rotherbithe, though in antient times of no great account is now famous for building Ships. A great number have been built here of late years, some large enough for the *East India* Trade. Here is also to one Yard a wet Dock which receives in Vessels to be laid up or to be refitted.

An Estate in *Rotherbith* was given by *Henry I.* to the Abbey of *Bermondsey*.

Newington.

The same as *Newton*, may be of some Antiquity notwithstanding its name, if it be of later date than its Neighbours. It has the addition of *Butts* to distinguish it from *Newington* in *Middlesex*. Though there are at present no traces of *Butts*, there may have been such here and in most Parishes in *England*, to exercise the Youth and train them to War.

These were made generally of soft earth, not gravelly which would have blunted their arrows points, and very probably have been taken up for manuring the Ground. On the contrary the *Tumuli* or Burrows so frequently seen are of such earth, perhaps designedly, as nobody thinks them worth laying on their Land.

Whether this Parish were taken out of *Lambeth*, *Camberwell*, or *St. George's*, or all three, nothing appears. The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. It is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Bishop of *Worcester*, and a peculiar of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, though lying in *Winchester* Diocese.

In this Parish is a handsome new-built Hospital for the Fishmongers joining to that in *St. George*, a Statue in the Court for the Founder. Here are also eight Alms-Houses built by Mr. *John Walter* Clerk to the Company of Drapers in 1651. The Company put in eight and the Parish eight.

Camberwell.

This Parish seems to be named from some Mineral Water which was antiently in it. *Dulwich* and its College are here, but the Wells in *Kent*. It is probable those of *Dulwich* were preferable and therefore these neglected, till they came into a Quagmire

Quagmire or were forgot. It is possible that by some exchange with the Abbey of *Bermondsey* the Spot where the Water now is might be laid to *Bec-kenham*.

At the Conqueror's Survey this Parish was large and well inhabited, though there was so much Wood and Wast-Ground in it that it afforded the Lord a Rent of Sixty fat Hogs. There was a Church here at the Conquest.

Hamo Sheriff of *Surrey* was Lord of this place and held it of the King. His name is not to be looked for in Mr. *Aubrey's* printed list of Sheriffs which begins *An. 1154*.

In this year 1154 *William* Earl of *Glocester* was Lord here and gave the Church to the Monks of *Bermondsey*. King *Henry I.* gave them *Dulwich*.

This Manor is in — *Wyndam Ashe* with the Patronage of the Vicarage, and the Impropriation. The Church dedicated to *St. Giles*. Mr. *Aubrey* has published an Inscription on a Plate broke off from a Stone here, "Pray for the Soul of Master "*Thomas Stacy* M. A. late Vicar of this Church " who deceased—1527, and for the Soules " of *William Benson*, and Sir *Mathew Thompson* " *Chapeleyne*s to the said Master *Thomas Stacy*."

This gives room to guess that there were Chapels of ease at *Peckham* and *Hachcham*.

The Manor of Peckham

Was a Grant of the Conqueror to *Odo* Bishop of *Baieux*, who was his Brother by the Mother's side. He had great Possessions in many Counties, particularly in this; and was trusted with the Government of *England* when the King went to *Normandy*. He ruled the People with a Rod of Iron, and amassed great Wealth. His Ambition at length led him to aim at the Popedom when it should be vacant. In order to this he purchased a Palace at *Rome* and fur-

nished it splendidly. He gained the Favour of those at *Rome* who were able to promote him by Money. For a retinue, to arrive there like himself, he had purchased *Ralph* Earl of *Chester*, with a great number of Knights of the greatest Reputation, who quitted their Estates here to be in his Train: So well was he able to pay for his Preferment.

But these things could not be carried on without coming to the King's ear, who surprized him at the *Isle of Wight* and sent him to prison, where he lay four years, till the King's death. Thus *William*, the Master of his Art, had opportunity of seizing at once great part of the plunder of his people; of which he never could have had so sure an hold, if he had fallen upon him at Land, but his Underpullers would have carried off a share.

The Bishop of *Lisieux* held this Manor of the Bishop of *Baieux*. In the reign of the *Confessor* it was the Estate of the Earl *Harold*, and in those days was in *Battersea* Parish. The Bishop of *Baieux* took this Manor from the Church of *Westminster*.

It appears from the *Monasticon* that the Earls of *Glocester* either had reserved the Advowson of *Camberwell* when they granted the Church to *Bermondsey*, or that one of their Descendents *Richard de Clare* demanded it, for *Anno* 1245 he quitted claim to the Convent.

The Priorefs of *Halywell* had Lands in *East-Dulwich*, the great Tythes of which she either granted, or acknowledged due, to the Monks of *Bermondsey*.

The Manor of Hatcham

Belonged also to the Bishop of *Lisieux*, held of the Bishop of *Baieux*, and probably taken from the Church of *Westminster*.

Dulwich

Dulwich College was founded and endowed by *Edward Alleyne*, Esq; *Anno* 1619 for a Master, a Warden, and four Fellows, three in Orders, the fourth an Organist. For this he had King *James's* Letters Patents. The Building contains two Quadrangles. The Founder has excluded future Benefactions. The Master and Warden are to be of the name of *Alleyne* and unmarried.

Mr. *Aubrey*, who may be consulted, recites the occasion of this *Alleyne's* Foundation: Which, by the way, favours something of the Stories we have of the Builders of Monasteries. He was, it seems, a Tragædian, and, playing the part of a *Dæmon* in one of *Shakespear's* Plays, was frightened by an Apparition of the Devil; upon this he made a Vow which was perform'd at *Dulwich*. The Devil acted more like himself when some years after he prevailed with Mr. *Alleyne* to revoke his Charity; but the Trustees were not bewitch'd enough to suffer it.

Lambeth.

This name has been derived from Dirty Haven, or Harbour, which seems to be right, *Lam* in *Saxon* signifying *lutum*: We retain *Lomb* for a sort of Clay.

The highest account we have of this place is in the History of *Waltham Abbey*,* a Charter of *Edward* the Confessor granting them, *Lambehtbe, cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus Campis, Pascuis, Pratis, Silvis, & Aquis.*

Agreeable to this is *Domesdei: Terra Ecclesie de Lanchei. Sancta Maria Manerium est quod Lanchei vocatur. Goda Comitissa tenuit Soror Regis Edvardi.*

We see how the Normans maimed Saxon names; but *Lanchei* must mean *Lambeth* from all circum-

* *Monast. Vol. ii. pag. 11.*

stances. The Bishop of *Baieux*, held here, *Unam Culturam Terræ*, of which I will not determine the quantity, since their *Hides*, *Carucates*, and *Virgates*, are not always the same.

In this part of the Record it is only said to belong to the Church of *Lambeth*, except what the Bishop possess'd. In another place it is held by Earl *Moreton*. This Earl married *Maud* Daughter to *Roger de Montgomery*. Earl *Moreton* held it of the King at the Time of the Survey, in which it is recorded that the Canons of *Waltham* had held it of Earl *Harold*. *Harold* was the Founder of *Waltham* Abbey, and was buried there after he was slain by the Conqueror. And when *Edward* the Confessor is called Founder, we must suppose *Harold* not to be possess'd in his own right, or that the Confessor only confirmed his Grant. *Toui* or *Todi* stiled *Venator* held *Waltham* some time in King *Edward's* reign.

One *Osgod* a *Danish* Nobleman dwelt here Anno 1042. At this *Lourdant's* house *Hardicnute*, the last of the *Danish* Race, fell down dead at *Osgod's* daughter's wedding.

The Archbishop's Palace is said to have belong'd to the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and that it was by Exchange confirmed, about the year 1183, by that Bishop and the Convent to *Baldwyn* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. But it seems by the concurrence of the Convent that the Monastery were the Proprietors not the Bishop, yet his Consent might be requisite.

Weever saith that there was a Collegiate Church of Canons Regular begun here by Archbishop *Baldwyn*, and finished by Archbishop *Hubert* which at the instance of the Convent of *Canterbury* was broken up. Where this College stood we are not told. There is a place near the Palace, and not far from *Stangate*, which is called *Carlisle* House. What is left of it is a Pottery. Some Acres of Ground

Ground are encompassed with a strong and high Brick-Wall, which has in it a Gate of antient form opening towards *Stangate*. A smaller Backgate in the South-Wall has over it two Keys in Saltire, and something resembling a Mitre as Crest. Two Bricks one upon the other serve for the Shield; and the Workmanship of the Arms of as low a taste as the Materials. I am apt at last to believe this belonged to Cardinal *Woolsey*, and that what stands above the Keys is not a Crest but a Crown in Chief, the Arms of the See of *York*. Whether it was granted to an Earl of *Carlisle* whose title gave name to it I cannot find. Probably it was called *Cardinal House* at length corrupted to *Carlisle*.

In 1229 The Convent of *Bermondsey* possessed some part of the Tythes of *Lambeth*. They demised to the Rector of *Lambeth*, and to his Successors for ever, the Tythes of the Lordship of *Hugh de Bray* for ten *Solidi* to be paid at *Bermondsey*; I presume yearly.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, as *Domesdei* has made it. The Benefice a Rectory in the Gift of the Archbishop Lord of The Manor.

The Editors of Mr. *Aubrey* have given us, in their last volume, an account of some Remains of *Greek and Roman* Antiquities at *Cupern's* Gardens. The mangled Statues are supposed to be part of the *Arundelian* Collection. The Editors have publish'd eight Plates of them in that Volume.

Another Plate they have obliged the Publick with of a large Ring thrown up by a Flood near *King's Arms* Stairs. An Ale-wife had it whose Drink was all spoiled by the Inundation, but the Concourse of People to see the Ring made her ample amends. The Legend, in old *French*, upon the Seal is *Penci de moy*, within the Circle, *de bon Cor*. This shews it to be of no publick nature. Of the same form we have upon the same Plate a
Ring

Ring found about eighteen years since in making a Water-course at *Bridewell* which is supposed to have been lost when that was a Royal Palace.

Clapham.

At the Conqueror's Survey *Geoffrey de Maneville* held this Manor called there *Clopcham*. The Men of the Hundred returned him not lawfully seized of it. He gave however in *Eleemosyna* as much Land as was worth twenty *Solidi*, but it is not said to whom. He or one of his Descendents of the name of *Geoffrey* was the first Earl of *Essex* Anno 1139.

Nigel de Mandevile was Lord here Anno 1163.

Sibil de Tingria was Lady of this Manor, but I don't find at what precise time.

Clapham is a Rectory in the Patronage of Sir *Henry Atkins*. Who is Lord of this Manor.

The Manor of Balham

Was antiently in the parish of *Clapham*, I cannot say at the Conquest, but in the time of *Sibilla de Tingria* it was there, and very probably at the Survey; because it is mentioned just after *Clapham*, as possessed by *Geoffrey Orlatele*, but without the King's Gift or Warrant. It had before been held by Earl *Harold*.

This Manor having long been laid to *Stretbam*, and now in possession of the Duke of *Bedford*, I shall treat of it in that Parish, to which it now belongs.

Battersea.

In *Domesday* is written *Patricefy* when that Survey was taken it belonged to the Abbey of *Westminster*: That is all that remained in the Parish; not all that the Conqueror gave them in exchange for *Windfor*.

Hic

Hoc Manerium dedit Rex W. Sto Petro pro Escambio de Windesores.

This Parish was before the Conquest of great extent and of great value. When Earl *Harold* held the Manor it was rated for 72 Hides, at the Conqueror's Survey but at 18. In King *Edward's* Reign valued at fourscore pounds a-year which afterwards came to Thirty. There were seven Mills, twenty two Acres of Pasture, A Toll from *Wandsworth* besides the profit of the Lands and Woods. There was an Officer called *Præfectus Villæ*.

Battersea is extended from the *Thames*-side, where the Church and most of the Houses stand, Southward. There is yet a part of it in *Norwood* cut off from the rest by *Stretham* and *Lambeth*. Here the Lord St. *John* has the Manor which *Battersea* when they go Proceffioning take in. The Dead indeed of this Manor are for convenience buried at *Beckenham*.

The Land lost from *Battersea* must be either in *Camberwell*, *Lambeth* or *Stretham*.

That *Camberwell* has got *Peckham* from *Battersea* appears from the Record recited upon that Parish. *Battersea* at present reaches from the most South-westerly part of *Pennige* Common to *Vicar's Oak* where meet also the Parishes of *Camberwell*, *Lambeth*, *Stretham* and *Croydon*. And *Lambeth* comes down upon *Battersea* northward about the *Nine Elms*. This looks as if *Lambeth* had cut it off from *Vicar's Oak*.

On the other hand if there be any thing in the road of the Proceffioners of *Battersea*, more than finding the nearest way, they pass through *Stretham* Common, the Manor of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, to come at their Colony in *Norwood*.

That the Conqueror gave the whole to *Westminster-Abbey*, except one Hide possessed by the Convent of *Chertsey*, may be concluded from *Domesdei*.

This

This Record informs us how the rest, now in *Lambeth*, *Stretham* or *Camberwell*, was lopt off. The Bishop of *Baieux*, whose power was not to be resisted, was the Invader of the Abbey's Rights. And Earl *Moreton* had his snack, whether by the Bishop's Grant or Connivance it does not appear. This Earl is said to have Lands in *Lambeth* and in *Stretham* too; both which it is highly probable was the intermediate Estate which now separates the South-part of *Battersea*, from the other in *Norwood*.

The Hide of Land which the Monastery of *Chertsey* held here was dismembred from the Manor of *Battersea* and thrown into the Manor of *Chertsey*. There was some advantage, whatever it was, that *Chertsey* lost by this Act, else the Record would not have said of it, "*Præfectus Villæ hujus propter imicitiam quandam ab isto Manerio abstulit & misit in Certesi.*"

The Lord St. *John* is Patron of the Vicarage and Lord of the Manor.

Wandsworth

Joins to *Battersea*, and lies higher up the *Thames* where the little River *Wandal* falls into that Stream. The name seems contracted from *Wandlesworth*. This probably was erected into a Parish some time after the *Norman* Conquest. For I find no mention of it in *Domesdei* but under *Battersea*; that *Batersea* had a Toll from hence six pounds *per Ann.* From this hint, and from the Abbey of *Westminster* having been Patrons of the Vicarage I believe it was comprised in *Battersea*, and helped to make the Rents there so high as they were. As to the Toll, it may have been from a Ferry over the *Thames*. Hardly any other Toll could have amounted to six pounds. There was an Impropriation here and a Vicarage erected in or before the reign of *Edw. I.* as appears from the *Bodleian Valor*.

The

The Church is dedicated to All Saints. Mr. *Ackworth* is Patron.

Mrs. *Susanna Powell* Widow, daughter of *Thomas Hayward* Yeoman of the Guard of *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* has charged the Rectory of *Wandsworth* with some Benefactions to the Poor, whence its probable her Father or Husband came into that part of the Abbeyes Estate.

Here was born, and lies buried, the famous Mr. *Henry Smith* who gave so great Legacies to Parishes in *Surrey*, and in several other Counties for the Relief of the Poor and the setting them to work. *Croydon*, *Kingston*, *Guildford*, *Darking*, *Farnham*, *Rigate*, had each 1000*l.* *Wandsworth* had 500*l.* And almost all the rest of the County something very considerable. He was a Salter and Alderman of *London*. He died 1627.

Putney

Joins to *Wandsworth* and stands higher up the *Thames*. According to *Domesdei* it was in the time of the *Confessor* a sort of Appendage to *Mortlack*, which was held by Earl *Harold*. A Fishery here was held by *Harold*. But upon the Conqueror's Survey the Inquest found that *Harold* had erected it by force upon the Land of *Kingston*, and the Land of *St. Paul's*. They found also that Archbishop *Stigand* held this Fishery a long time in the reign of King *William*. At the time of the Survey the Archbishop of *Canterbury* possess'd this Fishery; also a Toll of twenty Shillings (probably over the *Thames*) both which were Tax-free. *Putney* is not called a Manor in *Domesdei* but there passes as in the Manor of *Mortlack*.

Sir *Edward Cecil* third Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter* was made Baron of *Putney*.

Barnes



Antiquities of SURREY.

Barnes

Stands on the *Thames* contiguous to *Putney* and *Mortlack*. *Bern* is a *Saxon* name for a *Barn*.

This Manor at the Survey was in the Canons of *St. Paul's* in *London*. It paid *Gelt* together with the Archbishop's Manor of *Mortlack*, and was rated with it.

A brass Plate upon a Grave-stone in this Church has an Inscription for Sir *Nicolas Clerk* Rector of this Parish, who died *Anno 1470*.

Mortlack

Is the highest upon the *Thames* of any Parish in *Brixton* Hundred, and joins to the Hundred of *Kingston*. At the time of the Conqueror's Survey this Manor was held in *Demesne* by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It must have had in the Confessor's Reign something more to be rated for than the Land belonging to it, and that of *Putney* too to be taxed, as it was, for fourscore Hides. Of these the Church of *St. Paul's* held eight Hides and paid *Gelt* together with the Archbishop. At the time of the Record they were taxed also together but paid no more than for twenty-five Hides. There were then two Mills of an hundred Shillings and Woods enough to afford fifty-five Hogs for the Lord's share in Paunage time. There belonged to this Manor seventeen Houses in *London*, four in *Southwark*, besides the Toll and Fishery of *Putney*. Here it must have been that *Harold* invaded the Right of the Church of *St. Paul's*, and a little higher that he trespassed upon the Lands in *Kingston* Hundred. This Manor had been worth in King *Edward's* reign 32 *l.* which afterwards fell to 10 *l.* but in *William's* time rose again to 32 *l.*

Wimbledon

Wimbledon

Stands South of *Mortlack* on the borders of *Kingston Hundred*. The name seems corrupted from *Wandledon*, as it stands upon that Stream: I find nothing of it in *Domesdei* therefore believe it to have been at the Conquest Waste Ground, Great part of it is barren. It might be a Common to *Mortlack* and help to raise the value of that Manor.

Camden saith, and *Speed*, that this is the place where *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* was routed by *Ceaulin* King of the *West-Saxons*. It is taken for *Wibandune*.

There is upon the side of the Heath an old Camp single-ditched containing about seven acres. It is on a dry spot but upon no eminence except a Valley toward the West between it and *Combe*. This by the Inhabitants is called, The *Rounds* from its circular form. And from this form it is generally taken for *Danish*. Mr. *Camden* found somebody that had heard it called *Cnebesborough* which might make him confident this place is the *Wibandune* at which *Ceaulin* and his Brother defeated *Ethelbert* and chased him back to *Kent*. Of *Ethelbert's* Army were killed *Oslac* and *Cnebba*. It must be allowed that both *Danes* and *Saxons* used those Fortresses which the *Romans* had made to their hands.

It is very certain that this is upon no advantageous Ground, and that it is too small to contain an Army. There are many of these Fortresses that were made by the *Romans* probably for the Exercise of the Soldiery and the instruction of the *Tyrones* in the Method of Fortification. It's true their Camps are generally oblong or square, but sometimes round or otherwise shaped to humour a Hill. Some of them are to be seen in almost every Country and more in number than could be wanted for *Æstiva*. The frequency of them, and sometimes the

the little Ground they inclose, not able to receive more than a very small Body of Men, will countenance an Opinion that they were made for Exercise, if we consider how often their Soldiers marched out with all their Mounting and Utenfils of War. I cannot indeed believe that this was *Roman Work*, both the Figure and the want of Advantage in the Ground, perswading me to the contrary, unless the Men were here to be exercised in a round Fortrefs against the time that such a one should be necessary.

From the *Valor Beneficiorum* in the *Bodleian Library* it appears that *Wimbledon* was a Parish about the time of *Edward I.* But I am surprized at the high Valuation there of it at sixty Marks, and of the new *Valor* at sixty three pounds;

There are Epitaphs in this Church for two Rectors of it. It is a peculiar of the Archbishop's. The Patronage is in *Worcester College*.

In 588, a grand House was built here by *Cecil*. One of the Family was Baron of *Putney* and Viscount *Wimbledon*. Queen Mother purchased this Estate, which upon the expulsion of the Royal Family fell into the hands of those who looked upon all as *Philistian* Spoils. Here *Lambert* is said to have had the finest Nursery and Flower-Garden in *England*.

Here he might at ease contemplate the beautiful confusion to which his prosperous arms had reduced a Nation in its Meridian Glory. Here he could reflect upon his Triumphs over the most Noble, Generous, Pious, Learned, Gallant Spirits that *Britain* could ever boast of. Nor were his Slumbers interrupted by Images of Guilt or Remorse; so successfully had these Visionaries prayed, and preached, and talked themselves, and one another, into a privilege of changing the nature of Good and Evil.

The

The Earl of *Bristol* had this Estate, and sold it to the Marquis of *Carmarthen* afterwards Duke of *Leeds*. Sir *Theodore Janssen* bought the Manor and rebuilt the House which for both Art and Situation is magnificent. Upon the *South-Sea* Revolution it was purchased by the Dutchess of *Marlborough* for one of her Retirements.

Merton

Was antiently written *Mereton*, now called *Martin*, named perhaps from some large Marsh or piece of Water from the *Wandle* on which it stands. The Saxons called *Palus* or *Lacus*, a *Mere*.

Meretone was held by King *William* himself at the time of the Survey; and continued in the Crown till his Son *Henry I.* founded a magnificent Monastery here, dedicated to St. *Mary*.

At this place had been slain *Kenwulf* a *West-Saxon* King, by *Kindard* his Predecessor's Brother who was banished by *Kenwulf*. Here he kept a Mistress and his Royal Passion was his death; as Revenge proved to *Kindard*, who was killed by the King's Attendants. His Court might be kept at that time at *Kingston*.

This Manor once belonged to Earl *Harold*. At the Conquest there was a Parish Church. And Rents were paid to the Lord of this Manor from *Southwark* and from *Kent*.

This was one of the Mitred Abbies. It is remarkable that, in King *Henry's* Foundation-Charter, where he exempts it from all other Dominion, he excepts the Rights of the Diocesan, the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Gilbert the *Norman* is recorded as a Founder here. He gave to the Convent the Church of *Kingston* with four Chapels.

Faramusius de Bolonia gave them the Church of *Karsalton*.

William de Danmartin gave them the Church of *Effingham*.

William Testard gave two Churches in *Guildford*.

Mr. *Aubrey* mentions a Tradition here, that *Seven* Parish-Churches were within these Walls. He is willing to explain it into so many Chapells within the Walls.

He might have allowed, that there were seven Parochial Altars stript of their Dues, sacrilegiously devoured within these Walls. And he might here have found five of them without reckoning the Chapells of *Kingston*.

The Spirit of Monkery was so enamoured with its own Face, as to overlook the Good of the Publick, and to make Vicarages every where; not content with Lay-Possessions, they diverted the Piety of Mankind from its proper course into the Channel of their own Interest. And their Crime was seen in their Punishment.

Walton de Merton Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and Lord Chancellor *Anno* 1274, had begun his College here which he afterwards built at *Oxford*. *Malden* in this neighbourhood is a Manor belonging to *Merton* College; and the College have the Patronage of *Kingston*.

Tooting.

The Map-makers have confounded *Upper-Tooting*, *Lower-Tooting* and *Tooting Graveney*; All the three are in Mr. *Aubrey's* Map. He has in his account of the Parish, called this *Tooting Graveney* which is right. I am inclined to believe there were three Divisions in *Tooting*, for I find three Manors there. When two of them were united in the Abbey of *Beck*, they were together called *Upper-Tooting*, and this called *Lower*, which for better distinction had a Surname of *Graveney*.

Whether that called, *Upper-Tooting*, ever was a Parish of itself, which is now in the Parish of *Stretham*, I cannot determine; having never seen or heard of any *Vestigia* of a Parish Church there, nor finding it in any *Valor Beneficiorum*. It may have been originally a part of the Parish of *Lower-Tooting* and taken thence as *Balbam* was from *Clapham*. What pretence there is for their having been antiently distinct Parishes will come in upon *Stretham*.

The name of *Tooting* may have been given by the Saxons, from the base Service upon which the Lands were held. *Theou* is *Servus*, a name occurring in the account of almost every Manor: The number of *Servi* is recorded as well as of *Cotarii* and *Bordarii*. *Ing* is a Meadow: And sometimes is added but as a termination. Different Countries have the name of their Vills ending in *Ing*, *Bye*, *Lei*, *Stedt*.

Graveney is probably the distinguishing name of *Lower-Tooting* from the Lord of it. I find one *Ricardus de Gravenelle* witness to a Grant of *Sibilla de Tingria* confirming *Balbam* to the Abbey of *Bece*, which was given to them by her Ancestors. The other Witnesses are, *Walterus de Wendlesworth*, *Robertus de Wymbledon*, and *Robertus Persona de Stretham*.

Domesdei records this Manor of *Tooting* belonging to the Abbey of *Chertsey*. It was held of them by *Haimo* the Sheriff. And it is expressly said there was a Church here; which seems to point out *Tooting Graveney* because we have no hint of any Church at the other.

The three Manors of *Tooting* were all possessed by Monasteries; by *Chertsey*, *Westminster* and *Beck*. The proper evidence to distinguish them is in the Chests of those who purchased them from the Purchasers upon the Dissolution. These are out of my reach.

There was too a practice of chopping and changing their Estates, and so the Lands of *Westminster* belonged to the Abbey of *Beck*. It is possible the Bishop of *Baieux* or Earl *Moreton*, who were Plunderers in *Battersea*, might rob St. *Peter* of *Westminster*, and consulting the Health of their Souls, endow St. *Mary* of *Beck* when they were dying, and could keep their Wealth no longer.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicolas*. The Benefice a Rectory, in the Gift of Mr. *Bateman*: Mr. *Lewis* Lord of the Manor.

Stretham.

Stands upon the Road from *London* to *Croydon*. Out of this Road at the Church is struck another which leads through *Mitcham* into the middle of *Surrey*. This place is thought to have taken its *Saxon* name from a *Roman* military Way passing through it over the Downs to *Darking* and *Stane-Street*. Which of the two Roads was the *Street* is not so well determined. That by *Mitcham* is esteemed more direct than the other.

I shall only say here that I believe the *Street* went by the Duke of *Bedford*'s House, so directly on the present Road to *Gallows-Green*, leaving *Croydon* on the left. The foundation of this Conjecture is to be seen upon the next Hundred. Dr. *Gale* carries it through the Town of *Croydon*, & *Regias ibi olim Sedes*. By this, I presume, he means that there has been a Royal Palace at *old Croydon*, but brings no proof of it.

The name of this Parish in *Domesdei* is strangely tortur'd by the *Normans*, who could subdue Words as well as Men. They call it *Estreham*. This Manor was in the Abbey of *Becc* in *Normandy* given to them by *Richard de Tonebridge* who had great possessions in *Surrey*. These were the reward of his Services in the Invasion. The extent of this Manor was

was not great till the Additions made it so. The value in the Confessor's reign was but five Shillings; in the Conqueror's sixty Shillings. When *Tooting*, and *Balham* Manors were thrown in, and the Bishop of *Baieux* had added a Part of *Battersea*, which to cover his Robbery, he had laid to *Stretham*, the Parish was so much improved, that at present it affords, if my Information be good, three thousand Acres of Arable. The Herbage of Hogs was not great at the Survey, for the Lord to whom was paid a Tenth had but Ten for his Rent.

Here is said to have been a Chapel which paid eight Shillings. Where the Chapel stood, and to whom the eight Shillings were paid is not so clear. There is now a Parish Church, and there was one in *Edward* the first's Reign.

The two Manors of *Tooting*, that of the Church of *Westminster*, that of the Abbey of *Becc*, and that of *Balham* were thrown into *Stretham*, and make but One by the name of *Tooting-Becc*, at present in the Duke of *Bedford*.

That part of *Tooting* which belonged to *Becc* was valued at a hundred Shillings when *Stretham* by itself went but at Sixty.

What the Abbey of *Westminster* had in *Tooting* at the Survey, was in King *Edward*'s time the Estate of *Swane*. *Wallef* had it from *Swane*, and sold it to *Alnod* a *Londoner* who gave it to the Church of *Westminster* for the sake of his Soul.

In the Record is said *Alnod* gave, *scilicet quod ibi habebat*, which shews he had a Manor in *Tooting*. And that there was another Estate, meaning that of *Becc*, besides his own.

The Monastery of *Becc* was built by one *Herluin*, by the advice of, *Lanfranc* and *Anselm*, both Archbishops of *Canterbury*. He began a Church in his own Lands at *Burneville* near *Brion*; but warned in a Dream à *beata Dei Genetrice*, and the want of

Water too, changed his Mind and built it in a Valley by a River which is called *Becc*. The word *Beck* is used for a Stream in *Lincolnshire*; for instance, on the Roman way from *Lincoln* to *Winterton* near *Spi-tal in the Street*. A Dream in the foundation of a Monastery is as necessary as a Parasite to good House-keeping.

The Manor of Balham.

Sibilla of Tingria daughter of *Faranus de Bolonia Domina de Clopham* confirmed to the Monks of the Church of *Becc*, what her Ancestors had given them, One Hide of Land *cum omnibus Pertinentiis suis in Balgham quæ pertinebat ad Manerium de Clopham*; for this she owns she received of the Monks *Quadraginta Solidos Esterlingorum*. The Witnesses; *Ricardus de Gravenelle, Walterus de Wendlesworth, Robertus de Wymbeldon, Robertus Persona de Stretham*.

Nigellus de Mandeville had given two Hides in *Balgham*, by consent of his Wife, to the Abbey of *Bermondsey*. These by Exchange or Purchase came to the Church of *Becc*, and are now in the Duke of *Bedford*.

How that Manor in *Stretham* which is now in the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* which joins to *Croydon*, taking in the Wells and *Stretham* Common, and coming up to the Door of the Duke of *Bedford's* Manor-House came to them I do not find.

There is in *Stretham* a Manor called *Lymon* the Estate of Sir *Walter Roberts*. This may have been taken out of *Battersea* by the Bishop of *Baieux* or by Earl *Moreton*.

According to the *Valor* in the *Bodleian* Library, there is, after the Valuation of the Church of *Stretham*, a Pension charged at twenty Shillings.

Prior de Becco percipit in eadem 4l.

Abbas de Gresteyn percipit in eadem 4s.

The

The Church of *Gresteyn* had other Estates in this County.

The Lands of *Balbam*, which are now Tythable to *Stretbam*, must have become so by Composition. The Lands of *Tooting* if once in *Tooting Graveney* could not have paid to *Stretbam* but by Composition.

It is propable that the Abbey of *Becc* compounded with the Rector of *Stretbam*, demising the Tythes of *Balbam* and *Tooting* for the Consideration expressed in the *Valor*.

The Rector of *Stretbam* goes, *alternis vicibus*, to the Visitation at *Southwark*, and to that at *Ebbesham*, the reason of which I cannot guess, because both *Stretbam* and *Tooting* are in the Deanry of *Southwark*.

Domesdei mentioning nothing of a Church, but that there was *Una Capella*, gives room for Conjecture. The naming the Chapel would have led the Inquisitors into saying something of the Church if at that Time there had been a Church.

The Duke of *Bedford's* House is said to have been purchased of Queen *Elizabeth*. It is also said to have been one of her Royal Places. But as there are no Acts of that Queen dated from *Stretbam*; nor the *Vestigia* of Buildings requisite to receive the Attendants of a Princess, though retiring in the most private manner any Crown'd Head can do, there is little pretence for this Tradition. Yet has it been supported by ridiculous proofs. The Gardner's House, where he used to lay his Tools, next to the *Croydon* Road, is called the Apartment of the Earl of *Essex*.

The House and Estate, once belonging to the Abbey of *Becc*, might be kept in the Crown from the Dissolution, and not granted away till the time of Queen *Elizabeth*. Her Arms are carved in wood in the Hall.

And a Crown was on the old Gate-House. The Stone which the Crown was carved upon is now fixed in a new building next to the Stable-Yard.

The Gate-House had something grand in it; and there are yet remaining in the Wall at equal distances from the old Gate two Pillars or Turrets. On one of these are three Lyons rampant a Chief defaced: On the other Three Pelicans, or Ostriches, or some of the Feather'd kind. In the Hall-Window is the *Lancaster* Red Rose crowned.

This House I believe to have been for the residence of the Abbot of *Becc*, when he came to *England*, or for one employed under him to manage the affairs of the Convent here who had Estates at *Blechingley* and other parts of the County: As well as in other parts of *England*. From the Family of *Tunbridge* or *Clare*, they had *St. Neot's* in *Huntingdonshire* a Cell to their Monastery, and *Clare* in *Suffolk*. From *Moubray* they had Lands in *Leicestershire*.

As the Manor of *Tooting-Beck* included most of the inhabited part of *Stretham* the Abbot might have a Chapel here at which the Tenants of the Manor attended the Service till the Church was erected.

In this Manor is kept up the Custom of *Borough-English*.

There is in the Church in Marble a Figure of a Knight in a Coat of Mail which is said to be for *John* of *Gaunt*. To confirm this a piece of ground is called *John* of *Gaunt's* Field. This may have been for one of *John* of *Gaunt's* Esquires more probably, for so great a Man would hardly have been buried here.

In this Parish are Medicinal Waters of the kind of *Ebbesham*, and equal to them in virtue.

The Misfortune is, that all the Water in the Village partakes of that quality; and the Beer will purge made out of any but a Spring, discovered by

by Mr. *Tidcomb*, in the road to *London* which leads to *Bristow-Caufway*. This is at present fetched by the Inhabitants.

Amongst the Endowments of *St. Mary Overree* the Church of *Totinges* is given to that Monastery. I find nothing of this upon any other Authority. There is a place written *Tetinges* in the Hundred of *Woking* which may be meant in the *Monasticon*.

The Church of *Strettham* is dedicated to *St. Leonard*. The Rectory in the Patronage of the Duke of *Bedford*, Lord of the Manor.

The Hundred of Croydon.

THIS Hundred was antiently called the Hundred of *Wallington*. *Wallington* is now a small Hamlet in the Parish of *Bedington*, at a little distance from *Charshalton* towards the East. In *Domesdei* it is always written *Waleton*. In some parts of *Surrey* the Hundred is denominated from the same place that it was antiently, but the Place having changed its name the Hundred goes by that new name.

Croydon

Is a Market-Town adjoining to *Brixton* Hundred. The Parish is large, extended Eastward to the Border of *Kent*, Northward half way to *London*, meets *Lambeth* in *Norwood*. In the Conqueror's Record it is written *Croindene*, and there acknowledged to be held in *Demesne* by *Lanfranc* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The value of this Manor is greatly risen being in the Confessor's reign worth but twelve pounds; now twenty-seven to the Archbishop, and ten pounds ten shillings to his Men,
Hominibus

Hominibus, those probably whom he suffer'd to possess their Lands rent-free. Here was a Church. And the Woods were very large, as indeed they are still, affording a Rent of two Hundred Hogs.

The Archbishop has a Palace here for his Retirement, the only one remaining to the See, his Castles and Houses in *Kent* being all demolished. ^

or Alisna

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Archbishop *Whitgift* built here a neat College. One part is a Free-School which he endowed with 20 l. per Ann. to the Master, who has a House here and reads Prayers in the Chapel. The rest is for a Warden and 28 Brethren and Sisters.

Mr. *Aubrey*, upon *Croydon*, has preserved the Memory of one *Bleese*, the *Herostratus* of this place, who was hired for Half a Crown a day, in the Rebellion, to break the Church-Windows which were of fine painted Glass.

Not far from the Palace are Ruins of Building that reach a great way towards *Bedington*. The place is called *Old Croydon*. *Burton* in his Itinerary quotes *Talbot* asserting that this old Town took up almost a mile in length and farther off *London* than *New Croydon*.

The Benefice is a Vicarage in the gift of the Archbishop who is Lord of the Manor.

In the account of the Abbey of *Bermondsey* we find that *Anno* 1390 there was an exchange between *William Courtenay* Archbishop of *Canterbury* and *Richard Danson* Prior of *Bermondsey*, of the Manor of *Waddon* for the Church of *Croydon*, the King's Licence being first obtained. The Manor of *Waddon* was granted to *Bermondsey* by *Henry I.* *Anno* 1127. whether this was the whole Manor is a question. Because there appears a Confirming Charter of *Henry II.* of half the Manor of *Wedone* the gift of *Roger de Thebovill* to the Abbey of *Becc.*

Bedington

Bedington

Has been antiently a considerable place, and peopled by *Romans* or *Romanized Britons*, as appears from foundations discovered in ploughing, from Urns and other Remains. If *Camden* has a proper *Etymon* for the Town of *Bedford*, *Bedanford*, that it was a Place of Inns or *Beds at the Ford*, of the *Ouse*, we may by his Authority esteem *Bedington* denominated from the same. With due respect to Mr. *Camden* I presume *Bedanford* had its name from Fortification, which the *Saxon* word will bear me out in, and the Castle there, strong by Art and situation gives countenance to it. Yet as he admits a Town may be named from *Beds* or *Inns*. I will use his Observation here.

According to *Domesdei* there were two Manors in *Bedington*. In value pretty equally divided.

The first, in which the Church stands, belonged to *Richard de Tonebridge*, the Son of *Gilbert*. Of him it was held by *Robert de Watevile*, as other Estates of *Richard's* were. The value of the Manor was in King *Edward's* time ten pounds, in the Conqueror's sunk to eight.

In the year 1159 *Sibilla de Watevile* and *Ingelram de Funteney*s gave the Church of *Bedington* to the Abbey of *Bermondsey*. It is to be supposed the Family of *Watevile* had bought out the Right of *Richard de Tonebridge* or they could not have made this Grant, or that they had the Manor in Consideration of Marriage. We find upon *Bermondsey*, Anno 1246. *Recuperata sunt per Priorem & Conventum de Bermondsey Centum solidatæ annuæ pensionis de Ecclesia de Beddynton & duæ Marcæ sterlingorum pro decimis quondam Richardi Hursarle in eadem Parochia*. This is agreeable to the *Bodleian Valor*, which rates the Church of *Bedington* at forty Marks. Out of this Sum was a Pension of an Hundred Shillings, exactly what the Convent had recovered,

recovered, besides *Hursarle's* two Marks which perhaps came out of the other Manor; and another *Corrodie* or Pension, according to the *Valor*, was paid from this Parish of fifteen Marks.

The other Manor of *Bedington* was in *Milo Crispin*, held of him by *William* the Son of *Tuold*. There were two Mills in this Manor, and one in the other, by which may be guessed a little which part of the Parish each had. The Value of this Manor had fallen since King *Edward's* time but from ten pounds to nine pounds ten shillings.

Some Abbey had a right to thirteen Houses in *London*, and to eight in *Southwark* which belonged to this Manor before the Survey, whether *Bermondsey* or any other it is not said.

The Benefice is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the Family of *Carew*. The Manor in the same. The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

The Family of *Carew* is, for ought I know, the most antient in the County of *Surrey* and the longest standers here. They are descended from *Nicolas* Baron *Carew* of *Devonshire*. They retain still Antilopes Supporters to their Arms. In a Window of their Burying-place in this Church are their Arms bearing, Quarterly twelve Coats. The fourth are those of the Lord *Hoo* and *Hastings*, whose Daughter Sir *James Carew* married; Quarterly *Sable and Argent*.

Nicolas Carew of *Bedington* was Sheriff of the County *Anno* 1370. The Family has not continued by the Male Issue, as it appears from the Epitaph of Sir *Francis Carew* who died *Anno* 1611. Sir *Francis* adopted into his Estate, Surname, and Arms, Sir *Nicolas Throgmorton* the Son of his Sister.

To this Parish, I am informed, is laid the antient *Wallington*, which once gave name to the Hundred. I find temp. *James I.* That Cross Lands in *Wallington* were then reckoned part in *Bedington* part in *Carshalton*.
The

The Manors of Wallington.

The first was held in Demesne by the King himself. In the Confessor's time the Manor was valued at fifteen pounds, sunk at the Survey to ten. And this must have come from the Number of Inhabitants. There was no Church standing here. There was a Wood in *Kent* belonging to this Manor. *Richard de Tonebridge* held one Virgate of Land in this Manor, and a Wood. There were two Mills, which determine this to have been the King's Manor, for one is still called *Wallington Mill*, and the stream lies this way.

The Second Manor in *Wallington* was held of the King by *Walter de Douay*. The Inquest found that he had neither the King's Brief, nor was put into possession by the King's Officer. But that a certain Freeman held it and would not quit it upon demand, but put himself into the hands of *William* to make his defence. The Land was before and at the Survey at twenty shillings.

This second probably was *Woodcote* to which *Wallington* joins. *Woodcote* has been a place full of Inhabitants, as appears from the traces of Streets and the number of old Wells, some of which have been very deep. The Old Building which was called a Chapel, now a Barn, may have been the Parish-Church of *Wallington*. For though it was demolished or decayed so much as to be disused when the Survey was made, we may believe from the Remains of the Chapel or Church that it had been a Parish; if what we find of *Wallington* having been antient Demesne, and *Woodcote* much inhabited, did not give room to think so.

It will be expected that I produce some Remains of Earth-works or Walls here. I have seen none, but we are sure that this was and still is the name of the Place.

I don't know but the Name may be from Wells, which here and at *Woodcote* were frequent and deep. So *Wallington* from *Wellington*.

At *Wallington*, *Carshalton*, and *Bedington*, have been foundations of Buildings discovered, enough to prove that there have been a great number of Inhabitants here. The quantity of Human Bones found some time ago near the Lord *Hardwick's* House confirms it.

The Urns that have been dug up in this neighbourhood shew that it was possessed by *Romans* or by *Romanized Britons*. And the Spear Heads discover'd about *Bedington* are the *Exuviae* of a Battel.

Cambden is very sanguine upon *Woodcote* and will have it *Noviomagus*; though that place must be between *London* and the Coast of *Kent*. He was probably led into this by *Talbot*, who, under the same difficulty with himself, being at a loss to find *Noviomagus*, at its proper distance from *London*, in *Kent*, finds it at *Old Croydon* because that had been a large Town. Mr. *Burton* has given us the various opinions upon this undetermined point. Dr. *Gale* embraces *Woodcote* for *Noviomagus*, both for the Remains itself affords and for what has been found at *Bedington*.

I would not look for *Noviomagus* here in the way to *Dover*. But this use I would make of all their Observations; that *Wallington* in which I include *Woodcote*, till better informed, was a considerable place being the Residence of *Romans* or of *Britons* after the Legions were drawn off from hence: That it was a Manse or Resting-place between *Stane-street* and *London*, so remarkable that the *Saxons* thought fit to name the Hundred from it.

The antient name of it is lost, and not like to be recovered. The Curiosity of the *Saxons* was not strong enough to preserve any particulars. They call the *Roman* Settlements, and Fortresses, *Ceaſter*, *Borough*,

Borough, Old Work, Old Town. Having no relish from their Acquisitions but what would feed and cloth them, they made no enquiry into an unprofitable Knowledge for the sake of posterity, posterity having done nothing for them.

We are no where instructed to expect, from the *Iter Britanniarum* which we have, an account of every Roman Settlement here. Some of their fortified Towns in the North were not in being in the time of either of the *Antonine's*. When South Britain was quiet the Roman force went northward to make head against their formidable Enemy the *Picts*; upon which they struck out a new Military way and erected Stations not to be heard of but in the *Notitia Imperii*.

Nor are we sure that *Wallington* was a Town coeval with *Noviomagus*. It was probably a Manse from the first erecting of the *Agger* from *London* to *Stane-street* and *Sussex*. And that drew together a Number of Inhabitants. But it might not be so much peopled till the going off of the *Romans* with the *British* Force to *Armorica*. Then the *Saxons* and *Picts* coming upon them they got together for mutual Defence, and were no where so safe as on a *Basilical Way* upon which they could march to succour one another.

The Way from *London* to *Stane-Street*, it is agreed, comes through *Stretbam*. Thence to *Gallows Green*, leaving *New Croydon*, we have a more direct line by the Skirts of *Old Croydon* to *Wallington*. *Old Croydon* might be peopled from its vicinity to this Roman Way. From *Wallington* it goes, leaving *Woodcote-Warren* on the left, by *Barrow's Hedges*, named from the three *Tumuli* or *Barrows* which stand a little farther on the Way. These stand frequently upon a Military Way. Two here are almost sunk in. The third which is largest is hollow at the top. Whether these covered the slain after some Battel digging only will shew. When we come up the Hill,

Hill, where the Road from *Rygate* to *Sutton* crosses this from *Wallington*, some smaller *Tumuli* of no regular form are seen, which by their rudeness look still more like Graves of the Slain.

The Swains on the Downs call them *Gally Hills*. The same name a large one on the Road from *Huntingdon* to *Cambridge* goes by. *Gal*, and some of its Derivatives, in the *Saxon* express Sorcery or Witchcraft. It was usual with them to attribute Works which they did not know the Makers of to the Devil and his Minions. Thus the Ditch on *Newmarket Heath* is called the *Devil's-Ditch*. And the Pillars at *Borough Brigg* in *Yorkshire* go by the name of the *Devils Bolts*. There is in *Ewell Parish* a place called *Dead-Hills*.

Carshalton.

In *Domesdei* goes by the name of *Aultone*, meaning *Old Town*. The Addition of the first Syllable was probably to distinguish it from *Old Town* adjoining to *Croydon*. In *Edward I.*'s reign it was written *Kerffauton*. So there were, from the compiling the Record to the twentieth of *Edward I.*, two hundred years, in which time the Addition to the name of *Aulton* was made. If a Lord of the place named *Car*, or *Ker*, could in that time be found, it might without any difficulty be fixed there.

Since we are in the dark I shall be forgiven, by those that are well acquainted with the Corruption of Words, for a Conjecture; That it is named from some Cross that antiently stood where the Road from *Barrows-Hedges* through *Wallington* is intersected by that from *Carshalton* to *Croydon*. There is some Ground belonging to *Wallington*, at present reckoned, part in *Carshalton*, part in *Bedington*, which did a hundred years ago, if it does not at present, go by the name of *Crosselands*. As these Lands were probably named from a Cross standing there

there, and Crosses were very frequent in a *Quadrivium*; we may admit that this was *Cross-Aulton*, distinguishing it from *Croydon-Aulton*.

Geoffrey de Manevile was Lord here in the Conqueror's Reign. The value of the Manor was raised from five to ten Pounds *per An.* In the Confessor's days five Freemen had all the Lands, who might go, as the Record expresses it, whither they would. It is sometimes added, they might go where they would with their Land; the meaning of which must be, that they had the liberty of exchanging, or transferring it to whom they pleased. At the time of the Record their Lands which had been five distinct Manors were reduced to one under *Geoffrey*.

Here was a Church, and a Mill.

The Church was given by *Faramusius de Bolonia* to the Abbey of *Merton*, and a Vicarage was erected. Of late Years a Gentleman, if not of greater Piety, at least of Piety much better directed, gave the whole Tythes of the Parish to the Vicarage. Half the Impropriation was in himself, the rest he purchased for so good a Work. He was also a great Benefactor in the building of the pleasant Vicarage-House.

The Church is dedicated to all Saints. Mr. *Byne* Patron and Lord of the Manor.

Micham

Stands upon the *Wandle*. The Roads from *Darking* and *Rygate* pass through it to *London*. And here the Road from *Carshalton* falls in. The name of this Place in *Domesdei* is *Michelbam*, differing but little from that of a Village in *Coptborne* Hundred, written *Miclebam*. We have an old *English* word *Mickle* for great. The Scots use *Muckle* in the same Sense, so *Micklebam* will be no more than *Much-Ham*.

The Canons of *Baieux* had a Manor here, probably from the grant of the Bishop of *Baieux*, because they held of their Bishop a Manor in *Witford* at the same time. And *Ansgolus* held of the Bishop other Lands in *Micham*.

Whether the Estate of the Canons was restored to them, as some of the forfeited Priories alien were; or whether they made an Exchange I do not find. But I believe these Lands were afterwards possessed by *St. Mary Overree* because that Convent had the Patronage of the Vicarage.

Here is no mention of a Church and if it were in ruins by neglect or by *Danish* Inroads, we are not to expect that a Convent should build any where but at home, by the little regard they shewed to the care of the Laity.

Their Manor was valued but at Forty Shillings *per An.*

William the son of *Anscolf* had also a Manor here, with the Half of a Mill; together valued at forty shillings *per An.*

Witford either in this Parish or near it had two Manors; the one held of the Bishop by the Canons of *Baieux* valued at thirty shillings: The other Manor was in *William* the son of *Ansculf* valued at sixty shillings *per An.* In this Manor was a Mill.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. The Vicarage in the Patronage of *Mrs. Cranmer*. In *Edward* the first's reign the Parsonage was valued at twenty Marks; the Vicarage at eight Marks.

Moorden.

Borders upon *Micham*. It may have been antiently rude and uncultivated Ground, such as in the North is still called a *Moor*. Yet was it at the Confessor's time brought to the Value of five pounds *per An.* in King *William's* to ten pounds.

The

The Abbey of *Westminster* had the Manor at the Survey. Here was a Mill of forty shillings: But no mention of a Church. It is a Rectory in the Gift of Mr. *Garth* Lord of the Manor.

Sutton

Is in *Domesdei* written *Sudtone*, meaning the *South-Town*, with regard to some place more northerly, but what can be 'tis hard to guess. The Abbey of *Chertsey* had this Manor upon the Survey. It had been a considerable place in the Confessor's Reign, valued then at twenty pounds *per An.* in the Conqueror's at fifteen. The Woods were not great, the Lord's Rent in Hogs amounting but to forty.

What is most remarkable here *Sudtone* is in the Record said to have two Churches. It's possible two Parishes have been united.

I have an imperfect extract from a Confirming Grant of *Edward II.* to some Monastery, it may be to *Grestein* in *Normandy*,—*Concessimus insuper quam Rogerus de Fraxino fecit eisdem Abbati et Conventui de tribus Acris Terræ in Sudtone, et de tota decima de Dominico suo in eadem Villâ, et de GARA desuper Sudtonam.*

I produce this to account for the second Church which probably stood at *Gara*, since laid to *Sutton*.

The Benefice is a Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Cliff* who is Lord of the Manor.

The Church dedicated to St. *Nicolas*.

Codington

Was at the time of the Survey a Mannor belonging to the Bishop of *Baieux*. Here was a Mill.

This place was valued in the Confessor's reign at eleven pounds; in the Conqueror's at 9 *l.* 12—

Henry VIII. built a Palace here called *Nonfuch*, from the Beauty both of Art and Situation. Queen *Mary* exchanged it with the Earl of *Arundel*, who

enlarged it and built a Library. He left it to *John Lord Lumley* who was also Lord of *Cbeam*. The Crown again possessed the Estate by some Exchange, but the Levellers of Forty One laid the House even with the ground.

The Church was never rebuilt. The Parsonage is in the Duke of *Bedford*, given to him in Reversion by the Honourable *Lumley Lloyd*, with the Manor of *Cbeam*.

The delightful scite of *Codington* invited new Possessors to build after the Restoration. *Nonfuch* was once more in splendor, and *Worcester Park*.

They are lately sold by the Duke of *Grafton* to two different Purchasers; *Worcester House* to *Walters*.

The Church dedicated to *St. Mary*, now is in *Misericordiâ*. It is indeed a loss to the Inhabitants, who have no place now to erect their Monuments. How many of the renowned Heroes in the Abbey would have pulled down every Stone of it, and have wanted it for that use? Mr. *Lloyd* Rector of *Convent Garden* Impropiator here had a suit for the Tythes of *Nonfuch* and *Worcester Park* great and small, and recovered them. Had he recovered the Church too by rebuilding it, and invested the Parochial Altar with what had been ravished from it, he had, like Mr. *Byne of Carsbalton*, been a glorious pattern to such as labour under these unprofitable Possessions.

This ought to be said (that his Example may not be pleaded as a Precedent.) *There is*, saith the great *Verulam*, *A Superstition in avoiding Superstition*.

Ovid who, besides his Acquaintance with the Pagan Theology, and the History of the Defecration of Temples, had read the Writings of *Moses*, has left us this,

† *Vaticinor, moneoque locum date sacra ferenti:*

Non mihi sed magno poscitur ille Deo.

Talia Cælestes fieri præconia gaudent,

Ut sua quid valeant Numina teste probent.

Cbeam.

7 This Manor was held by *Lanfranc* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. In *Domesdei* it is called *Ceibam de Viêtū Monachorum*, I suppose, the Monks of *Canterbury*, to whom he assigned it, for they would otherwise have been said to hold it in the right of their Convent.

Here was a Church. And some part of the Estate was woody, for the Lord had a Rent of twenty five Hogs. It was in the Confessor's time valued at eight pounds yearly, in the Conqueror's at fourteen.

The Benefice is a Rectory in the Patronage of *St. John's College Oxford*.

The Duke of *Bedford* Lord of the Manor.

Bansted.

The name in all the Grants to Monasteries is writtten *Benstede* in *Domesdei Benestede*. The latter is of no Authority, but the other shews the antient way of writing it. The place is probably called so from a Beacon formerly standing in one of *Mr. Buckle's* Fields, so contracted from *Beaconsted*. The Hill is so far levelled that it is ploughed over. The same in all Probability gave name to *Mr. Buckle's* House, for *Borough* was a *Saxon* name for a *Tumulus*, frequently called a *Barow*.

At the Survey the Bishop of *Baieux* was Lord here. One *Richard* held it of the Bishop. Here was a Church. There was also a Mill which must have been a Wind Mill. The Lord for his Rent of Hogs had twenty.

† Lib 1. *De Ponto.*

E 3

The

Vaticinor

The Manor was in the Confessor's days valued at ten pounds, in the Conqueror's at eight.

The Church of *Benestede* was given to the Monastery of St. *Mary Overree* by *Tirel de Manieres* with all that belonged to it. *Nigel de Moubray* who married the Daughter of *Tirel*, and had the Manor with her, confirmed this Grant. *Mabel* Wife of *Nigel* gave them one of the Virgates of Land which *Ralph Vineton* held of her Lord and Husband in *Benestede*.

Mr. *Aubrey*, on this place, mentions a House called *Canons*, and a Gate called *Can-Hatch*: Also a Chapell at *Preston*, so called in old Deeds, dedicated to St. *Leonard* but entirely razed.

There stands now by Mr. *Buckle's* House a Church or Chapell reduced to a Barn. This or that of *Preston* has been, I believe, a Parish Church once in the Manor of *Ewell*. *Domesdei* finds one in that Manor and forty Acres of Land of twenty shillings Rent, held by *Osbert de Ow*.

There is a difficulty in accounting for *Kingfwood* being cut off from *Ewell* by *Bansted*, so that there is no part contiguous. The Record informs us, that the Men of the Hundred who were upon the Inquest, brought in, That two Hides and a Virgate of Land which lay in this Manor in the Confessor's reign were taken away from it, and that the *Præpositus*, had accommodated his Friends with the same. This *Præpositus* means perhaps the Hundredary. As the Bishop had made such encroachments at *Battersea* when he was *Prorex*, it's probable he added here a part of *Ewell* to his Manor of *Bansted*, and appointed a *Præpositus* fit for such work.

Mr. *Aubrey's* Editors have produced an Extract of the endowing the Vicarge of *Ewel* dated *An. 1458* *, by which it appears that there was at that

* Vol. 5. p. 361.

time a Chapell at *Kingswood*; the Vicar being then excused from Reading Mass there, which of course had been usual whilst the Profits of the Rectory were enjoyed by the Incumbent. In 1334 the Rectory was appropriated to the Convent of *Chertsey*. A new Addition to the Vicarage in 1458. was made. And still Service was kept up at *Kingswood*, for the Priory of *Newark*, who then probably possessed the Tythes of *Kingswood*, obliged themselves to furnish Bread and Wine for the Communion.

The name of that Church in *Domesdei* which is there said to belong to the Manor of *Ewel* is *Etret*. It is hard to be sure how that was wrote by the *Englsh*. If we look at *Stretbam*, by the *Norman* Scribe written *Estreham*, we may imagine this to have been called *Street*. And as the *Street* or *Roman* Way must have passed through the Manor of *Ewel*, when that Manor was extended to *Kingswood*, a Village may have stood upon the intermediate ground, named *Street*, in which was a Chapell of Ease to *Ewell*, now absorbed in *Bansted*. The Bounds of these two Parishes were so imperfectly known, as to occasion a Law-suit lately between the two Impropriators.

The Church of *Bansted* is dedicated to all Saints. The Benefice is a Vicarage. Mr. *Buckle* Patron and the chief Impropriator.

There is a Course for Racing here, but much disused upon a new one made near *Ebbesham*.

Woodmanston

Was probably named from plenty of Wood. But by the Confessor's time it was pretty well cleared, or it could not have been valued at ten pounds Rent, which in the Conqueror's came to eight. The Lord had but ten Rent-Hogs. The *Normans* have mangled the name into *Odemerestor*. Here was a Church; and a Mill of twenty shillings, I presume a Windmill.

In *Edward* the first's time the *Valor* hath it, *Wodemecethorne*. There was charged to be paid by the Abbot of *Becc* in *Normandy* from hence thirty shillings for a Pension he had out of this Living, or a Pension that he paid to it. And for another Corrodie or Pension Twenty Shillings.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter*.

The Benefice a Rectory in the Gift of the Crown.

Chaldon

Is in the southern angle of the Hundred, named probably from its *Ceald* or bleak Situation. *Willey*, a part of *Chaldon*, is remarkable for its extensive view to the South-Downs of *Sussex*. The Map-makers have placed *Willey* in *Rygate* Hundred.

The Manor of *Chaldon* was at the Survey in the powerful Bishop of *Baieux*. Under him it was held by one *Radulphus*. In the Confessor's time it was valued at forty Shillings yearly, in the Conqueror's at four pounds. Here was a Church dedicated to *St. John*.

The Rectory is in the gift of Mr. *Parker's* Heirs.

Colefdon

Borders upon *Tanrige* Hundred, and joins to *Chaldon*. At the Survey the Manor was in the Abbey of *Chertsey*. A Church is found there. The whole was valued *temp. Edwardi* at 5 l.—*Gulielmi* at 7 l.—

Henry VIII. took this Manor of the Abbey in exchange for other Lands, and it was leased out by the Crown from his time.

The Rectory is in the Gift of the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. The Church dedicated to *St. John*.

The Family of *Desboverie* have the Manor.

An old Man, dwelling at *Tooting* saith, that when he was young driving a Waggon into *Smitham Bottom*

it broke into a very deep Well. Some of the stones of this Well were preserved, one of which discovered the time of making it. This place being near the *Roman Street* leading to *Wallington* it may have been a *Lapis Milliaris* taken from thence.

In the reign of *Edward I. Colefdon* had a Chapell in it.

Sandersted

Adjoining to *Croydon* and *Addington*, was at the Survey in the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Winchester*, the only Manor that Church possessed in *Surrey*. It had been valued at 5 *l.*— in the Confessor's time, on the Survey at 12 *l.*— Here is no mention of a Church.

The present Church is dedicated to *All Saints*.

The Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Atwood* who is Lord of the Manor.

Mr. *Harman Atwood* who was Lord of the Manor here restored the impropriated Tythes to the Living, and built a handsome House for the Rector near the Church. This Gentleman's Bounty was extended also to other Churches of which he was Patron in the same munificent manner.

His Family are said to be of long standing in this place; though the eldest memorial of them in the Church is an *Orate* for *John Atwodde* and *Diones* his Wife. He died *An. 1525*.

Addington.

The Lands of this Parish were, according to the Survey, very exactly divided in the Confessor's time between *Ozuuard* and *Godrie*, who held of that King each eight Hides of a hundred shillings value apiece.

In the Conqueror's time the Estimate was of eight Hides, and eight, each one hundred shillings.

They

They were held of *William* by his Chaplain and his Cook, at least by a Clerk and a Cook.

Ozuuard's Manor

Was in *Albert* the Clerk.

Godric's Manor

Was in *Tezelin* the Cook.

Here is no mention of a Church in either.

These have been long in one Manor in the Family of *Leigh*. *John Legh* has an Epitaph in the Church dated 1481. His Son was Sheriff of the County *An.* 1486, another *John Legh*, probably his Father, *An.* 1469.

There was in *Hertfordshire*, an antient Family written sometimes *Att Lee*, and sometimes *De la Lee*.

An. 1254, *Robert Agyllon* held a Carucate of Land here by the Serjeanty or Service of cooking up an earthen Platter, in the King's Kitchen at the Coronation Dinner, of *Dilligroust*. If there was any *Sagimen* in it 'twas called *Maupigernum*. *An.* 1285, *William Walcot* held the Manor by the same Service. *An.* 1370, *William Bardolph* died seized of this Manor. Mr. *Aubrey* produces this from *Blount's* Antient Tenures: And saith King *Charles II.* had this Mefs of Pottage brought him at his Coronation by *Thomas Leigh* Esquire, which the King accepted without tasting it. If Mr. *Aubrey* had seen *Domesdei* he would have found the Original of this Custom from the Manor's having been *Tezelin's*.

There are in the Common, above the Vill of *Addington*, great numbers of small *Tumuli* about thrice the Bigness of a large Ant-hill. An Apothecary at *Croydon*, about eight years since, shewed me some pieces of Urns or Crocks which he said were found under one of these *Tumuli*.

Addington Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. Sir *John Leigh* is Patron of the Vicarage and Lord of the Manor.

The

The Hundred of Tanrige,

JOyns to *Croydon* Hundred on the North, to *Kent* on the East, to *Sussex* on the South, to *Rygate* and *Wootton* Hundreds on the West.

Tanrige

Is at present a place of little Account. Whilst the Monastery stood it made a figure. And so doubtless it had done in the *Saxon* times or it had not given name to the Hundred. It stands near the great Road from *East Grinstead* to *London* which points rather to *Wallington* than to new *Croydon*. This Road was of use to the *Saxons*, and perhaps made before their time from the name it carries of *Stane Street* on the South of *Godstone Street*. I am inclined to think the name has been *Stanrige*, of which the first Letter is dropt, and that is the same with *Stone-ridge*.

Tanrige was a Manor, at the Survey, in *Richard de Tonebrige*, who had great possessions in this and other Hundreds of *Surrey*. It was held under *Richard* by the Wife of *Salie*, who had another Manor also of *Richard*.

This in the Confessor's time was valued at 6 l.— in the Conqueror's at 11 l.— Part of this must have been woody, for the Lord had forty fat Hogs in Rent, and eleven Hogs from the Herbage, that is, lean ones.

We have yet remaining the names of *Tanrige Court*, and *Tanrige Place*: And the Sheriff's *Torn* is kept at *Undersnow* in this Parish.

Here was a Priory founded by *Odo de Dammartin* for *Augustine* Monks dedicated to St. *James*. He gave to three Priests here all his Lands in *Warlingham* for Alms and for Hospitality. These
Lands

Lands in *Warlingham* had belonged to *Richard de Tonebridge*. One *William de Dammartin* gave the Church of *Effingham* to *Merton Abbey*. At the Dissolution this Monastery was valued at 78*l*.—The Great and Small Tythes belonged to the Priory. Impropriators are Mr. *Fuller's* Heirs who pay a small Stipend to the Curate. That Family sold the Estate and Manor to Mr. *Clayton*.

Godstone

Lies upon the *Street* from *Gristed* to *London* contiguous to *Tanrige*. The name of it in *Domesdei* is *Walchelested*. The same it retained in *Edward* the first's reign. When that of *Godstone* took place exactly I do not find. This seems to be from the Quarry they have there, and in some other Villages of the Neighbourhood, of what is called *Firestone*. It is used for the inside of Chimneys and for the bottom of Bakers Ovens.

The name however seems to be *Saxon*, meaning *Good Stone*. For so have they the Appellation of *God* as the Fountain of Good. It's probable they called the Quarry *Godstone* whilst the Vill in which it was produced was *Walchelested*. Then the Stone growing more famous and the Trade for it more considerable the more uncouth and longer name of *Walchelested* was dropt.

This Manor, upon the Survey, was in Earl *Eustace*, who was Lord of the neighbouring *Oxted*. Fifteen Houses in *Southwark* and *London* belonged to this Manor. It was of good value, reckoned at 20*l*. yearly both in *Edward's* and *William's* reign. Great part of it must have been Woody, or the Lord's Rent here very high in Fat Hogs, for he had an hundred.

The Benefice is a Vicarage; Family of *Evelyn* Patrons. The Church dedicated to Saint *Nicolas* stands in the last *Valor Beneficiorum* by the name of *Walkamsted*.
Anno

Anno 1261 *Roger de St. John* had license to fortify his House called *Lageham*, adjoining to *Tanrige*. One of his Descendants sold the Manor to Sir *Nicolas de Louvaine*; Sir *John Evelyn* was possessed of this Estate and built a magnificent House here which was demolished by his Son.

Blechingley.

This Manor, upon the Survey, was in *Richard de Tonebridge*. There had been three Manors in the Confessor's time, enjoyed by, *Alfleet*, *Aluvin*, and *Elnod*. The three at this time were reduced to one. Seven Houses in *London* and *Southwark* belonged to it. In *Edward's* reign the value was of thirteen pounds Rent to the Lord; in *William's* but twelve. But the Men or Freemen of *Richard* possessed to the value of seventy three shillings and four pence.

It's probable, these Men having privileges above the rest of the Inhabitants, that out of their Descendents were chosen Burgessees to serve for this place in Parliament when the Commons came to be summoned thither. For this is an old *Borough*.

Mr. *Aubrey* Anno 1673 saw a piece of the old Castle-Wall which stood upon an Eminence, and had been demolished ever since the Barons Wars. He saith it belonged to *Gilbert de Clare*, the famous Earl of *Glocester*. There were two *Gilberts* in *Henry III's* reign, who after the battel of *Lewes* razed the Castle and great part of the Town. The Father of this *Richard de Tonebrige* was named *Gilbert*. In whose time the Castle was built I do not find.

The fine Spire of this Church, Mr. *Aubrey* saith, was burned down by Lightning Anno 1606 in November, with five Bells which were melted. The Tenour weigh'd 2000 lb. The Timber-work was computed at 200 loads.

The

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. The Rectory is in the gift of Mr. *Clayton* Lord of the Manor. There are three other Manors here: *Pendill* in Mr. *Holman*: *Gaffen* in the family of *Hayward*: And *Haxtel*.

The Abbey of *Becc* in *Normandy* had either some Lands that paid not to the Incumbent, or a portion of the Tythes valued at four Marks yearly.

Caterham.

This Vill I believe, in *Domesdei*, is written by mistake *Celesham*, for it comes next after *Bleckinglei* amongst the possessions of *Richard de Tonebrige*. It had been held by *Uluuard* in the Confessor's reign; then it had been valued at 6*l.* per *Ann.* upon the Survey at eight. This cannot be meant of *Cbel-sam* because in the same page we find *Chelesham* held formerly by another *Saxon*. These were both held by *Robert de Watevile* of *Richard*. The Vicarage in the gift of Mr. *Russel*.

At a place called *War-Copice* is a Camp on the top of a Hill said to be *Danish*.

This Living was once possessed by the Abbey of *Waltbam*.

Warlingham

Stands at the north-east angle of the Hundred. At the Survey the Manor was in *Richard de Tonebrige*, held of him by one *John*. It came however afterwards to *Odo de Dammartin* who endowed the Priory of *Tanrige* from hence. In *Edward's* and in *William's* reign it was valued at 4*l.*

This Grant of *Dammartin* gave room for Mr. *Harman Atwood's* better regulated benefaction of restoring the Tythes to the Church and building here a Parsonage House as he had done at his Residence in *Saunderssted*. This was *Anno* 1674. The Family of *Atwood* built an Alms-House here for four aged

aged Persons endowing it with 20*l.* per Ann. In the middle of which is an Apartment for the Curate of *Warlingham* who reads Prayers and teaches the poor Children of the Parish. The House is kept in repair by the Founders.

The Church dedicated to *All Saints* is in the Patronage of Mr. *Atwood* Lord of the Manor.

The Benefice is a Vicarage. In the antient *Valor* it is *Warlingham cum Capella*, which Chapel is that of *Chelsham*. This living was once in the Monastery of *Bermondsey*.

Chelsham

Is contiguous to *Warlingham*. In the Confessor's time it was held by *Tocbi*, valued at 7*l.*—Upon the Survey it was the Manor of *Richard de Tonebrige*, held of him by *Robert de Wateville*, valued at 7*l.*—Here was a Church.

Chelsham was given very antiently to the Abbey of *Chertsey*. And the Monks, I presume, had dexterity enough to get the Church made a Chapelry to *Warlingham*, that they might save the charge of a Curate. Or it might be by agreement with the Monks of *Tanrige* who had some consideration.

On the top of *Bottle-Hill* is a Camp oblong and singly ditched.

Here again Mr. *Harman Atwood* piously restored the Parsonage to the Church, which, *Heu Pietas!* the piety of our Ancestors had defrauded it of. These Founders, except where getting a Name was in View, which was the Motive of some of them, were deceived into a persuasion that to give to an Abbey was to give to the Church. It was treachery to the highest degree in the Broachers of Purgatory to substitute, in the room of a good Life, a healing Method tending to a careless or vicious behaviour. For though the People were not taught to live as they pleased, and to trust to the Masses which should
be

be sung for the *health of their Souls*; it was natural for them to indulge Ambition, Revenge, and Oppression, when the Prayers of Posterity were to purge them, as the Descent of the Crown purges Attainders from the Stains of Vice. Mr. *Atwood* is Lord of the Manor.

Farley

Next to *Chelsham*, and joining to *Croydon* Hundred and to *Kent*, was the Manor of *Richard de Tonebrige* held of him by *Robert de Watevile*. The value was of sixty shillings *per Ann.* both in the Conqueror's and in the Confessor's reign.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. The Rectory in the Patronage of *Merton* College who have a Manor here.

In the Chancel in the place of the Altar is a Gravestone with this. *Samuel Bernardus S. T. D. Pastor fidus, Vir nullo fœdere fœdatus, hic Resurrectionem expectat. Cursum peregit Aug. 5. 1657.* This *Fædus* was probably the Covenant, the Remedy in those Days against Starving.

Woldingham.

These Names ending in *Ham* are taken from the Manor-House, if the whole Vill was meant, the Houses of it are but Appendages to that of the Lord; thence the word *Hamlet*. This Church once belonged to the Priory of *Merton*. The Curacy is in the Nomination of Mr. *Byne*.

Tatesfield

Joins to *Kent*. The Manor was in the Bishop of *Baieux*, held under him by *Anschitel de Ros*. It was valued at the Survey at sixty shillings, in the Confessor's reign at forty.

The Manor is in Sir *Isaac Chard* by him purchased of Sir *Charles Gresham*. The Family of *Gresham* are Patrons of the Rectory. *Oxted*

Oxted

Is probably named from the *Sted*, or Manor-House, situated amongst Oaks: So *Okewook* Chapel upon *Stane-Street*. To this gives countenance the number of Fat Hogs paid as Lords Rent at the Survey, these were an hundred.

Goda held this in the Confessor's reign, in the Conqueror's Earl *Eustace*. Here was a Church and two Mills. The whole at the Survey and before valued at twenty pounds. The *Normans* wrote this *Aestede*, plaining rough Timber to their own liking.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. The Rectory is the gift of the Family of *Hoskins* Lords of the Manor.

Tilsey

Was held, upon the Survey, by *Hamo* the Sheriff. It stands between *Tatesfield* and *Limesfield* bordering on *Kent*; valued in the Confessor's time at ten pounds yearly, in the Conqueror's at eleven. Here was a Church. The Lord's Rent in Hogs was of seven lean ones.

It was once in possession of the Lord *Berners*; And it has been since in the family of *Gresham*, of which was the Founder of the Exchange, and the College that goes by his name at *London*. One of them was Sheriff of *Surrey Anno 1553*.

The Rectory is in the Gift of the Family of *Gresham* Lords of the Manor.

Here was some Portion or Corrodie paid out of this Living,

Limesfield

Joyning to, *Westram* in *Kent*, was, upon the Survey, a Manor of the Abbey of *Battel* in *Suffex*. *Harold* possessed it in King *Edward's* time; and then it was valued at 20*l.* per *Ann.* in the Con-

queror's at 24*l*. There was a Church: And a Mill and a Fishery. The Woods were considerable for the Rent-fat-Hogs were 150. Hence was also a Rent of three Hawks Nests to be paid. Two Stone-quarries are valued at twenty shillings.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*. The Rectory in the gift of the Family of *Gresham* Lords of the Manor.

¶ The Inquest bring in, That in the time of King *Edward Bramefelle* was in this Manor.

Crowherst

Is to the South of *Tanrige*. The latter part of the name is from *Hirst* a Wood: The other may be from abundance of Crows who were its Inhabitants. For I take this to have been in the Conqueror's time Waft-Ground or Forest. It was erected into a Parish and had a Church before *Edw. I.* which enjoyed its own Rights till the reign of *Henry VI.* when the *Cobham* Family, imbibing the Doctrine of the Times, that monastick Regularity was to take place of the Care of the Souls of the Laiety, robbed it to endow their College of *Lingfield*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *George*: In the Patronage of Mr. *Angel* whose Seat is near to it. There was a family of *Gaynsford* long in possession of *Crowhurst*-Place. *John Gaynesford*, Esq; and his Wife have an Epitaph in the Chancel upon an Altar-Tomb dated *Anno 1460*.

Lingfield

Borders uoon *Crowherst*, and upon *Kent*. It was probably Waft-Ground at the Conquest; and named from the *Ling* it bore, as other places were from their Fern and Furrs.

This Manor belonged antiently to *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, who had a Charter of Free-warren here from *Edward III.* and the Estate continued in his family.

family. They were Lords of *Sterburgh* Castle, which seems to have had as early a Foundation as the time of the Heptarchy; for it stands upon the frontier of the Kingdom of *Kent*. Mr. *Aubrey* saith its more antient name is *Pringebam*. One *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* lies buried in the North Isle, under a Marble Altar Tomb upon which is his Effigies. This *Reginald* or his Son built a College near the Church-yard in the reign of *Henry VI.* for a Master and eleven Priests of the *Carthusian* Order. Three of the Masters and one of the Priests have Epitaphs in the Church. The College, on the Dissolution, was valued at 75*l. per Ann.* It was purchased by one of the Founder's family confirmed by two Acts of Parliament. The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter*, as was the College, the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham* Patron and Lord of the Manor.

Hourn

Is situated under the Hills on the western Angle of the Hundred. It had, I presume, this name whilst it was Wild or Forest; perhaps from some remarkable point of Land which the *Britons* compared to a Horn. Thus the *Iceni* are supposed to be named from *Ichen Cornu*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* jutting out into the Sea. And *Cornwall* or *Cornwales* is derived from the Horn or Promontory which the *Welch* inhabited. *Hourne* Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. In the gift of Mr. *Clayton*. *Blechinglei* has in the *Valor* annexed to it the Chapel of *Hourn*. Sir *John de Horne* followed *Edward I.* in his Wars against *Scotland*.

New Chapel

Stood in this Hundred but in the Parish of *Burston* belonging to *Rygate* Hundred, now in ruins.

The Hundred of Reygate

LIES West of the Hundred of *Tanrige*. It is called in *Domesdei Cherbefelle* Hundred, by which name the Town of *Reygate* was then known.

Reygate

Is a Borough Town, in the southern part of the Hundred, called *Cherbefeld* at the Conquest, and some time after. In the Grant of *Hamelin* Earl *Warren* of the Church to the Monastery of *St. Mary Overree*, together with those of *Betchworth* and *Leigh*, it is called *Ecclesia de Crechesfeld*. The time of the new Foundation of this Convent was the first year of *Henry I.* and *Hamelin's* Donation was after that.

Yet it is called *Reygate* in the old *Valor Beneficiorum* supposed to be made in 1292. And we find one *John de Reygate* a Justice Itinerant in 1227, the sixth year of *Edward I.* so that some time in ninety years this change of name came about.

I do not apprehend how this of *Cherbefeld* was taken up, unless from some Church built there early upon the Conversion of the *Saxons*, some Church either the first hereabouts, or the largest, or most magnificent; or from a number of Churches or Chapels that stood here. Whatever there was might be razed in Inroads of the Pagan *Danes*, and nothing left besides the Name. *Domesdei* doth not mention any Church, and perhaps that which was afterwards was erected by Earl *Warren*.

Mr. *Aubrey* takes notice of an antient Chapel dedicated to *St. Laurence*, of another dedicated to the *Holy Cross*, besides that to *St. Thomas Becket*. Whether the two first of these had their foundation before the Conquest or after it no light is to be had.

I believe

I believe however *Reygate* to have been the more antient name of the Town, or of some place within the present Parish. For it is a *Saxon* name. The first part of it may be from *Rigge* or Ridge, from the likeness of the Hill to the Back of a Beast, steep and, as we call it, hanging. *Gate* is an old word for a Road or Tract in which we go, still kept up in *Yorkshire*. So a Horse's *Gates* are the same as his Paces or Goings. A Man's way of Walking is called his *Gate*.

It is observable that this name comes over three times in this Neighbourhood, *Newdigate*, *Reygate*, *Gaton*. Also that these three Parishes are in a Line through which this *Gate* or Road might pass. The Ways which the *Saxons* used were generally made by the *Romans* to their Hands. And I do not know but there might be a vicinal Way from *Anstey Bury*, notoriously a *Roman* Fortrefs, upon *Stane-Street*, through *Newdegate*, *Reygate*, *Gatton*, *Caterham* to *Keston* in *Kent*. This would pass by two small Camps, made I presume for the exercise of the *Tyrones*, one at *Caterham*, the other at *Chelsham*.

To countenance this Conjecture, for I am far from making it a certainty, there are sometimes in the line from *Anstey* to *Newdigate*, half a mile from *Stane-Street* Road to *Darking*, parts of an *Agger* or Causeway remaining which cannot be broken up in ploughing, but the Ploughs are drawn over it and pitched into the ground again. This has brought forth a Scheme amongst the Swains, that *Stane-Street* Causeway left the present Road to *Darking* and passed thither through the *Holmwood*, because they saw evident traces of an *Agger* pointing towards the *Holme-Wood*. And when they have lost their *Agger* beyond the ploughed Fields where it is overgrown with Woods they supply the Defect with the stony bottom of a Farm-Yard which seems to have no manner of relation to what they had been

upon, and what is no where else to be seen between the *Capell* Road and *Darking* though good part of it is arable.

King *William* kept *Cherchefelle* in Demesne. It had been held by *fair Eddeva* in the Confessor's time. It was computed at 37 Hides and half; had 67 *Villani* (Villagers) two Mills, and twelve Acres of Pasture. The Woods were large furnishing the Lord with 150 Fat rent-hogs, and forty-three lean ones. The whole was forty pounds *per Ann.* The Parish is of great extent.

Mr. *Aubrey* makes the Earls *Warren* to have held this Town in chief of the King from the *Norman* Invasion. This I do not find. He hath it probably from *Camden*, who saith, *Warreniæ vero Comitæ, ut est in libro Inquisitionum, tenuerunt in Capite de Rege in Baroniâ suâ de conquestu Angliæ.* If it means from the *Conquest* there should have been *pene* added. It is not unusual to say *All* when we mean but *almost all*. Did Mr. *Camden* trust somebody else to search for him? Or how came the *Inspeximus* to contradict the Record? What led that curious Gentleman into such an Opinion may be something which the Family of *Warren* had given out themselves or what the Monks, to whom they were Munificent, thought fit to publish for the grandeur of their Patron.

I do not see in the Survey that *Warren* had then one Inch of Land in the County. But they probably had the Manor here in the reign of *Rufus* or *Henry I.* for we find *Hamelin* an early Benefactor to *St. Mary Overree*; and *Reginald Warren*, and *William Warren* are spoken of before him. One of these founded the Monastery of *Castle-Acre* in *Norfolk*, now in the hands of the Lord *Lovell*, and *Lewes* in *Sussex*.

In 1313 *John* Earl *Warren* procured of *Edw. II.* a Market here on Tuesdays. He gave the King the

the Inheritance of his Castle and Town and the King returned it to him the next year. In 1398 *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* possessed and forfeited it. Afterwards, *Nevil* Lord *Bergavenny*, and *William* Marquis of *Berkeley* had each a fourth part. The Earl of *Derby* had it by Gift from whom it was recovered by Law. More of this place may be seen in Mr. *Camden* and *Aubrey*. The Castle was built by Earl *Warren* but upon how old a Foundation Nobody knows. *Camden* saith it was called *Homesdale* Castle.

The Capacious Cave that is in the Castle with Seats all round, cut out of the sandy Rock, may have been the Store House, or used to keep their Prisoners. There is hereabouts a tradition that in this Cave the Barons held a Council the night before they met the King at *Run-Mead* and obtained the *Magna Charta*.

Sir *William Dugdale*, upon the Family of *Warren* saith, that *William* the Son of *Hamelin* was found to have held *Reygate* of the King in Barony from the Descent of his Ancestors since the Conquest. This can be true only one way, if *Since* may be explained some time after the Conquest.

The same great Man has reckoned up all those Counties in which the vast Estate of Earl *Warren* lay, in one of which he had thirty Manors. But he never mentions *Surrey* for any. What he has said of *Reygate* since the Conquest, he had found erroneously delivered down, or to be understood, *very near* the Conquest.

And who were *Hamelin's* Ancestors? He was a Cadet of the Earl of *Anjou* and came into the Earldom of *Surrey* no otherwise than by marrying *Isabel* Widow or Sister of an Earl that died without Issue, and the King consented to his enjoying the Honour and Estate. It must be understood of *Isabel's* family if of any. But perhaps *Antecessores* may mean

no more than Predecessors in Honour and Estate. The second *William* Earl *Warren* who lived in the reign of *Rufus* was the first Earl of *Surrey*.

The History of the first Earl *William*, from the Monks of *Ely*, some of whose Lands he had taken from them, though founded upon a Ridiculous Story, lets us into a Notion of that Strict Honour for which they would recommend themselves to Posterity. The Abbot of *Ely* at the minute *William* expired, many miles off, saw the Devil carrying off his Soul and heard him pray to God for Mercy. This he told next day to the Society. Four days after came a Messenger from the Earl's Lady, who by the way died some years before him, with a Hundred shillings to them for the Good of her Husband's Soul. But the Abbot refused it saying He would not touch the Money of a Man that was damned.

Had they been so squeamish as to accept nothing from such as left the World with imputation of Avarice and Sacrilege they had not been so good a Prey to their Dissolver.

The Lord *William Monson* had this demolished Castle and Manor after the *Commons War*. It was forfeited at the Restoration, and enjoyed by the Duke of *York* till 1688. Lord *Somers* had the next Grant of it, from whom it came to Mr. *Cox*, and is now in Sir *Joseph Jekyll* Master of the Rolls.

Charles II. granted to *Reygate* another Market to be held the first *Wednesday* of every month, now disused.

Here was a Priory founded by *William Warren* Earl of *Surrey* in King *John's* time for *Black Canons*. *John Warren* last of the Family founded a Chantry in the Castle for the Celebration of Daily Mass for his own and the Souls of his Family. At the Dissolution this House was valued at 68 l. ——— It has been since possessed by an Earl of *Nottingham*, perhaps

haps the Lord *Howard of Effingham*, by him given to a daughter of *Robert Howard*. Then it was in the hands of the Lord *Mordaunt*, and by Trustees sold to Sir *John Parsons* whose second son *Humphrey* Alderman of *London* is the present Owner.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*. The Vicarage was at the last turn presented to by *Mrs. Bird*, Widow of the late Vicar who purchased it, and gave the Advowson by Will to *St. John's College Cambridge*; but the Son of *Mr. Bird* by passing a Fine thought to have made himself a Title to it. The Impropriation is in *Mr. James*.

Leigh

Joins to *Flanchford* which is in *Reygate* Parish. It has its name from *Lei*, the Place, or House of a Great Man. At present indeed the Manor-House is called *Leigh-Place*. This Vill is not mentioned in *Domesdei* for which reason I believe it to have been within the Manor of *Rygate* at the time of the Survey. It was erected into a Parish in or before *Henry first's* time, as appears from its Church being given by *Hamelin de Warren* to *St. Mary Overree*. The Church is dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*. The Impropriator, who is of *Mr. Carew's* family, appoints one to officiate here one part of the *Sunday* and pays him. *Mr. Jordan* Heir to *Dr. Brown* is Lord of the Manor.

At this place begins one of the dirtiest Countries in *England*. The Dirt, almost without bottom, goes on upon the Borders of *Sussex* for many Miles. And whoever it was, that describing *Surrey* dry and pleasant elsewhere, which *Speed* mentions, compares it to a Garment Fringed at the bottom, meaning its fertile heavy Earth hereabout, might have added that this Fringe is intolerably dagged. The Men, and the Horses who draw their Corn to Market, of which seven, eight, or nine are in a Team,

Team, with a weight for which four are sufficient in other places, look as if they had wallowed in the Mud.

Newdigate

Contracted to *Nutgate* by use, joins to *Leigh*, of such a kind of Soil that we may say of the Inhabitants, *Hic sibi sunt*, before they are dead. It seems to have been antiently in the extensive Manor of *Reygate*, as nothing is said of it in *Domesdei*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter*. The Rectory in the Gift of the Crown. The Manor in Mr. *Morton*. Mr. *Aubrey* finds this Manor left *An. 1401* by *Baldwyn Frevil* to his son *Baldwyn*, whose three Sisters had in Copartnercy his Estate; This was the share of *Joyce* married to *Roger Aston Esq;*

In the Church yard was a Chapell dedicated to *St. Margaret* pulled down by one of the Family of *Newdigate*, in which were many Persons buried as appears by Copies of Wills in *Dr. Budgeon's* custody. I am inclined to believe rather that this was the old Church of *Newdigate* which was taken down when a new one was built. There could be no occasion for two so near. Nor do I find any Traces of a Chapell annexed to the Rectory. If any Man had Piety enough to build a second Church in this Parish, He would surely have chosen a more remote part of it for the benefit of such as have much dirt to come through.

In the Church Window are the Arms of *Warren*, *Gules 3 Eagles Talons erased argent*, quartered with a *Lyon rampant Or*. In another Three *Chevronels Gules, Clare and Tunbrige*.

Here is a Pond of sixty acres famous for Fish.

This place may be named from a Street antiently in it which has been mentioned upon *Ryegate*.

Charlewood

On the south border of this County, is divided from *Sussex* by the little River *Mole* which rises between *Abinger* and *Homeborough* Camp, runs between *Okewood* Chapell and *Stane-street*, divides *Reygate* Hundred from *Sussex*, then by a north-westerly Course comes to his diving place at *Mickleham*.

Finding no notices of this Manor in the Record I conclude it to have been wood and Wast at the Conquest and comprehended under the Royal Demesne of *Reygate*. Whoever looks at *Wootton* and *Abinger*, running out nine miles one, and eleven the other, southward into the Woodlands, whilst their Churches are near their northern Boundaries will admit that a great part has been rude and uninhabited there also.

Here is a Seat called *Charlewood Place* formerly the Residence of a Family named *Sanders*, some of them lie buried here who died in the fifteenth Century. Another Gentleman lived at *Gatwick* in this Parish named *Jordan*, A Descendent of theirs, related by Marriage to Dr. *Brown*, enjoys his Estate at *Bockland*.

The Rectory is a Peculiar of the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, in the gift of the Lord of the Manor Mr. *Robert Wise*.

Horley.

I find nothing of this being a Manor, and therefore believe it a part of the Wild or Wast which at the Conquest belonged to the Royal Demesne of *Reygate*. It comprehends *Thunderfeld* where once stood a Castle; and a place called *Holy-Land*, a common Appellation for the possessions of a Monastery. This Parish went in *Edward I.*'s reign by the name of *Horle*.

There is indeed a Manor in *Domesday* by the name of *Orde*, in *Richard de Tonebrige*, mentioned after *Chipsted* and before *Bockland*, which I know not where to fix. Yet it seems not to be *Horley* because the Wild of *Reygate* in all appearance reached beyond this Vill to the borders of *Tanrige* Hundred.

The Church is dedicated to *Bartholomew*. The Vicarage in the Patronage of *Christ's Hospital*.

Burstow.

I still find nothing of a Manor since I came from *Reygate*. It looks as if *Burstow* were waft at the Conquest in *Reygate* Manor. Had there been any intermediate Vill between *Burstow* and *Reygate* recorded as the Lordship of any Man, there had been less pretence for laying all these places, at the time of the Survey, to *Reygate*, where I shall suppose them till better informed. Indeed from the great quantity of Wood, and from the most dirty Soil, one would imagine this the last turned to Agriculture and Pasture of any part of the County. For the Timber would have made no Money. And the Woods must have been grubbed up with great Labour and Expence. And who would choose *Holmsdale* that could live any where else?

A part of this Parish is in the Hundred of *Tanrige*, a thing not uncommon. We see it at *Betchworth* and at *Sheer*.

Mr. *Aubrey* believes *Burstow* named from a Family, not the Family from the place. A Chapell stood in that part of *Burstow* called *New-Chapell* which is demolished, and devoted to ruin.

The Rectory is a Peculiar of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Presentation of the Crown.

Burstow and *Charlewood* being both Peculiars were antiently in the Deanry of *Croydon*.

Nutfield

Is contiguous to *Blechingley* which is in *Tanrige* Hundred. Mr. *Aubrey* calls it *alias Northfield*. He might perhaps have seen it written so. But the most natural Corruption from thence would have been *Norfeld*. The *Normans* have it *Notfelle*. The Manor was held of the King by the Countess of *Bologne*. *Uluui* had held it of the Confessor, in whole reign it was valued at 13 l.— *per An.* in the Conqueror's at 15 l.— Here was a Church, and a Mill. A small Stream hath its rise here which falls into the *Mole* above *Sidnam* Mill.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. The Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Cooke* who is Lord of the Manor.

In this Chancel is a brass plate with the figure of a Man and Woman standing in a praying Posture; *Orate pro animabus Willielmi Graftonn quondam Clerici hujus Ecclesiæ et Joanne uxor: ejusdem et Johannis filii eorundem quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.* If this was for the *Rector* it must be after the Reformation. And if it was of his own writing, when he had dropt the *Celibacy* he yet retained a relish for the *Orate*, as many others have done. It might indeed be ordered by his Son. I cannot think a Parish-Clerk would have wrote himself *Clericus*. It is without date.

Gatton

Is the next Town to *Reygate*, named probably from a *Gate* or *Street* leading through *Newdigate*, *Reygate* and *Gatton*, of which enough has been said upon *Reygate*.

It was held of the Bishop of *Baieux* by *Herfrid*, valued at 6 l.— *per An.* the same that it was at in the Confessor's reign when Earl *Leofwyn* was Lord here. A Church is mentioned in the Record to be at this place.

It is an old *Borough* Town. And something hard to be paralleled is, that, three Places which send Members to Parliament are so near together as, *Reigate*, *Gatton* and *Blechingley*. This seems owing to the great Interest of Earl *Warren* with the Barons, when the Commons were made a part of the Parliament.

The evidence that hath been lately revived for a *Saxon* House of Commons must set all History aside. The Privileges which the Barons demanded the *Magna Charta* for were many of them enjoyed by the Subjects of the pious and virtuous *Saxon* Monarchs. But the proofs brought from the Monkish Writers of the *Populus* which was taken into Council, can amount to no more than the Subjects who were usually consulted with; not their Vassals and Tenants in a state of *Villanage*, who had not power to settle what was called their own but indeed at the Will of the Lord.

Some few *Liberi Homines* we meet with in the Confessor's reign who might *Se vertere quo voluerunt*, who might *ire cum terris suis quo voluere*, but it will be hard to find their seats in the *Wittena Gemot*.

The Officer who returns the Burgeffes is the Constable, always put in by the Lord of the Manor.

I might use Mr. *Aubrey's* Authority to support the opinion of a very antient *Street* or *Gate* here. He saith, it was a Town well known to the *Romans*, whose Coins and other Remains of Antiquity have been formerly discovered here. Mr. *Camden* has observed this, also the Ruins of the Castle. A Town may be reckoned to have been the Residence of the *Romans* if the *Romanised Britons* whom they left behind possessed it. Places found convenient or fortified by the *Romans* were the securest to live in when their Strength was gone, and they were in daily danger from the *Picts* or *Saxons*. These *Britons* must certainly have hid the Money so frequently

quently found, which was the Coin in use amongst them. When a Man went to battle, or fled from his Habitation, his Money was no where so safe as in the Earth.

If we will suppose the *Romans* concealed their Treasures so, to what end should they do it? It is not the principle of a Soldier to leave his Money behind him. And if we imagine them designing to return to *Britain*, as in all appearance they did not, how did they know the same Legions or Auxiliaries would be employed in the same Service again? Besides Coins are as frequently found in Villages and Ploughed fields as in fortified Towns.

Here are Quarries of *Fire-Stone* as at *Godstone*.

The Rectory in the gift of Mr. *Newland* Lord of the Manor.

Mestham

Is contiguous to *Gatton*, and to *Tanrige* Hundred. It was antiently written *Merstham*, in *Domesdei Merstan*, held by the Arch-Bishop *de Vestitu Monachorum*. This I conceive must be for clothing of the Monks of *Canterbury*. The Name carries in it the appearance of a *Mere* or Boundary. I should have thought it so called from being the Boundary of the Hundred, if the Vills were not previous to the Division of Hundreds. Some of them indeed were waft at that Division and erected into Parishes afterwards. Here was a Church, and a Mill, and eight Acres of Pasture. The Lord's Rent in Hogs was of 25 Fat, and 16 Lean ones. The Value in *Edward's* time 8 *l.*— in *William's* 12 *l.*—

A House called *Aldersted* shews there was one antiently standing there.

The Rectory is in the Gift of the Arch-Bishop, and one of his Peculiars, antiently in the Deanry of *Croydon*. Joint Lords of the Manor Sir *Edward Southcote* and Mr. *Docminique*. Chip-

Chipsted

Borders on the East and North upon *Croydon* Hundred; On the West upon *King's-wood*, a part of *Ewell* Parish, but cut off from it by Lands now in *Bansted*. The antient way of Writing it is *Chepestede*. The Normans, though rough in Bat-tel, not Teutonick in pronuntiation, softned the name into *Tepestede*. This may have been a Market Town in Saxon times, *Chepe* signifying a Market. To barter for a thing is to *cheapen* it with us. We have *Cheap-side*, *East-Cheap*, *Chipping Wicomb*, *Chipping Norton*, *Chipping Ongar*.

Here were, upon the Conqueror's Survey, two Manors.

The first Manor

Was in the Abbey of *Chertsey*. *William de Watteville* held it of that Convent. The Lands had been in the Confessor's time, part in the Monastery, and part in *Ulfer*. *Ulfer* might go, as the Record expressees it, whither he would. In the Conqueror's time they were both in the Abbey. No value of them is here given. They paid once for five Hides; at the Survey were rated but at One. Nor were there more then than 2 *Villani* and 1 *Bordarius*.

The second Manor

Seems to have been the largest, rated in the Confessor's time for 15 Hides when *Ulnod* held it, in the Conqueror's but for one Hide. Upon the Survey *Richard de Tonbrige* appears to have been Lord here, under whom the Lordship was held by *William* the Nephew, or Grandson, or ——— of *Walchelin*. The value of this was in *Edward I.*'s reign 7 l.— in *William's* 6 l.— Here was a Mill, which I think must have been a Windmill, The

Vestigia

Vestigia of which may perhaps determine which belonged to the Abbey, which to *Richard de Tonebrige*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Margaret*. The Rectory in the gift of Mr. *Moore*. Mr. *Docminique* is Lord of the Manor.

Buckland

Stands contiguous to *Reygate* and below *Box Hill*. The Name will bear several Etymologies. There are two *Bucklands* in *Norfolk* which have been thought called so from their having been once Forest as the County of *Buckingham* or *Bucks*. This was indeed till lately, and some part of it still is Wild and Forest. Some have given the *Beachwood* the honour of the Name, which one part of that County abounds in. I shall leave the Matter to be decided by the curious in that sort of Knowledge; mentioning only one other which may have as good a Saxon Title as the rest. This Nation had a Distinction of *Folkland* and *Bockland*. *Folkland* was held by Rusticks and Clowns, paying an annual Rent, or Performance of Services, such as Ploughing the Lord's Land and bringing in his Corn at Harvest. The Farmers still call Servants in Husbandry the *Folk*.

Bockland was free and Hereditary, passed by Deed with *Livery* and *Seisin*; which was made by taking a Turf from the Land and delivering it with the Deed; or past by Will, unless the first Purchaser had prohibited it; then it must go to the nearest of Kin. *Camden* shews the form of the Grant of *Ceadwalla* King of the *West-Saxons* to Arch-Bishop *Theodore*. "I *Ceadwalla* have put this Turf of
" Earth upon the Holy Altar, and for want of
" Learning have with my own hand made and
" subscribed the Sign of the Holy Cross." A

Nunnery in the Isle of *Thanet* was in the same manner endowed by *Withred* King of *Kent*.

Alnod held this Manor of King *Edward*, valued at one hundred Shillings. At the Survey it was held by one *John* from *Richard de Tonbrige*, valued at 8 l.— Here was a Church and a Mill.

The Manor has been long in the Family of *Brown*, Dr. *Brown* dying a Batchelor gave it to Mr. *Jordan* of *Charlewood* who had married his Sister.

The Rectory in the Gift of *All Souls* in *Oxford*.

Beachworth

Joins to *Buckland* on the West. It is probably named from a Production of Beach-Trees which some of the neighbouring Vills, have still in plenty. This, in *Domesdei* written *Becefworde* and *Betesuuarde*, however the alteration has happened, was all comprehended in one Manor held by *Richard de Tonebrige*, which now makes three, and was all in the Hundred of *Wootton*. Of late the Vill of *Betchworth*, including *Brockam*, has been reckoned in *Reygate* Hundred, and the Castle with the Park and Farms adjoining in *Darking* Hundred, that is in *Wootton* Hundred, The latter are in *Darking* Parish.

It sounds strangely that *Betchworth* Castle should be in *Darking* Parish, and in a different Hundred from the Village and Church of *Betchworth*. All has been one Parish, and in one Hundred. It is not that the Castle and its Appendages hath shifted Hundreds, though it has shifted Parishes, but the Village of *Betchworth* has shifted Hundreds. Mr. *Senex* in his New Map has placed the whole of *Betchworth* Vill and Castle in the Hundred, as it is called, of *Darking*.

The new settling of *Betchworth* in *Reygate* Hundred is most like to be owing to the great Earl

Warren,

Warren, whose Residence being at *Holmsdale* Castle he would bring these Lands of his into his more immediate Jurisdiction and Protection. I do not any where find that He possessed the Estate now belonging to the Castle. Nor doth it appear when *Hamelin* granted the Church to *St. Mary Overree*, whether the Tythes of the Castle-Estate were included. There seems to be a reason for *Richard de Tonebrige*, or one that succeeded him in the Castle, for turning himself over to the Parish of *Darking*; That he had several Parcels of Land there; one particularly which the Record informs us belonged before to no Manor at all: And that he had laid to his *Castle-Demesne* some Parcels out of *Copthorn* Hundred, which must have been either in *Mickleham* or *Hedley*.

The Castle-Manor has been called *West Betchworth* as the Village has gone by the name of *East-Betchworth* or *Betchworth*. In the list of Gentlemen appointed to tender the Oaths of Allegiance, according to the Return of Cardinal *Beaufort* Bishop of *Winchester*, who came to that see *An. 1405*, we find, *John Bardews* of *West-Beachworth* Esq; *William Ashurst* of *East-Beachworth*, and *Robert Attesonde* of *Darking*.

Mr. *Aubrey* saith, he found *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* of *Stereburgh* Castle died possessed of a third part of the Manor of *West Becheworth*.

There was room enough for a Change of Affairs in the reign of *Rufus*. For *Richard de Tonebrige*, who first called himself *De Benefacta* from his Residence at *Benfield* in *Northamptonshire*, and afterwards *de Clare* in *Suffolk*, had been in Arms against the King for his Brother *Robert Curthose*. When the King came before his Castle of *Tunbridge*, very probably he took advantage of his Rebellion and seized his Lands. Then might this Alteration happen; Or upon his Death. For though he was re-

conciled to *Rufus* and was taken Prisoner in *Normandy* on the King's side, He was sometime after slain near *Carleon*. And Earl *Warren*, who had been joint-Justice of *England* with him, might get a grant of this Manor upon his Death. *Richard* had vast possessions in *England* having merited greatly in the Battel of *Hastings*; but was the greater Favourite for being of Kin to the Conqueror in the Bastard Line; for his Father was a Cadet of *Richard* the first Duke of *Normandy*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*. The Lord of the Manor is one of the family of *Desboverie*. Another Manor called *Brockham*, named from the *Mole*, which runs by the Lordship House, and is there but a kind of *Brook*, is in Mr. *White*.

The Patronage of the Vicarage, and the Impropriation were granted by *Edward VI.* to the Dean and Chapter of *Windfor*. The Vicarage from Queen *Ann's* Bounty, and what was added to it, has four hundred Pounds ready to be laid out in a purchase for its improvement. The Dean and Chapter have lately presented to it Mr. *Allen*, who for want of being known is probably at the top of his Preferment; though his Learning, Capacity, and Diligence in the small Curacy he had before, entitle him to the Favour of the most pious and Beneficent Patron. 'Tis pity he is not an hundred years older; then he would have lived in an Age when Merit was sought after as Men would seek for hidden Treasure; when the Patron searched for a Clerk, and invited him from a thatched Cottage and a scanty Income, that he might acquit himself honourably in that Trust with which the Bounty of Providence had invested him.

The Hundred of Copthorn and Effingham

IS situated about the middle of the County, encompassed by six other Hundreds. These two together are at present esteemed as one Hundred. The only visible Distinction is that the three Parishes which compose *Effingham* Hundred are under a High-Constable of their own.

Effingham Hundred

Could never have had that denomination from its having antiently a Hundred Families in it; nor from having so many Hundred Hides or Carucates of Land in it as usually compose a Hundred. It was a small District to which belonged a Hundredary, and which was exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Officers of other Hundreds. It contained the Village of *Effingham*, and the two *Bookhams*, written in *Domesdei* the Hundred of *Infingebam*.

Effingham

Is a small Village adjoining to *East Horsley* in the Hundred of *Woking*, ignoble enough, but that it gives Title to a Peer of the Family of *Howard*. The Church looks like a Barn but upon a good situation, the *Saxons* always choosing the most convenient, and if Convenience would permit, the most conspicuous place in the Parish. The Steeple fell down about ten years ago, and wants a *Saxon* Spirit to rebuild it. Here is an antient *Tumulus* or *Barow* towards *Horsley*.

Here were upon the Survey two Manors.

The Largest,

Was in *Richard de Tonebrige*, held under him by

Osnold. In the Confessor's reign this was valued at Six pounds per *An.*

The Second Manor

Was in the Abbey of *Chertsey* held under that Convent by *Osnold* who held the other. This had been kept in King *Edward*'s own hands and therefore probably granted by himself to the Monastery. It was in both reigns valued at forty shillings.

William de Dammartin granted the Church of *Effingham* to the Abbey of *Merton*, from whence we may believe him to have been Lord of that Manor which had been in *Richard de Tonebrige*, for the Convent of *Chertsey* would have kept it for themselves.

The late Vicar Mr. *Miller* gave 200 *l.*— which procured 200 *l.*— more of Queen *Ann*'s Bounty. The whole lies ready for a Purchase.

He has also copied the Instrument of erecting the Vicarage, from the Register of *Merton* Abbey in the *Cotton* Library, into the Register-Book of the Parish †. This is done by *John de Pontois* Bishop of *Winchester*, bearing date 13 *Calend. Septemb. An.* 1297. After the House, Glebe, small Tythes, and the great Tythes of one *William Brenn*'s Land, are secured to the Vicar, the Convent engages to pay to him two Marks which the Rector of the Church used to pay; it is not said where, but probably to *Chertsey* for the Tythe of the Manor belonging to that Abbey. The Vicar receives this from the Exchequer. The Church is dedicated to *St. Laurence*. The Vicarage in the Patronage of the Crown. There are three Manors said to be in Mr. *White* of *Guilford*, who has the Impropriation. This his Father purchased of the Family of *Howard* thirty Years ago.

† *Cleopatra*, C. 7.

In this Chancel are Stalls for a Choir, which one may guess were for the Monks of *Merton*, when they celebrated the Obit of *Dammartin* their Benefactor. They might be also for the Chauntry-Priests attending the publick Service, if any such were there. But I have found nothing of a Chauntry at *Effingham*. Here is a Gravestone for *Walter de Gedinges* who may have been Lord after *Dammartin*. I find him Sheriff of the County *An.* 1286. There are three contiguous Villis in *Huntingdonshire* named *Gidding*.

Mr. *Aubrey* has seen that *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham* killed at the battel of *Northampton* for *Henry VI*, died possessed of Lands here which came to his Grandson *Henry*: That in 19 of *Henry VIII*. that Prince granted to *John Bourchier* Lord *Berners* the Inheritance of this Manor.

Little Bookeham

Borders upon *Woking* Hundred and joins to *Effingham*. The name written antiently *Bochebam*, may have been occasioned by its Tenure of *Bockland*, for which I refer to what is said upon *Bockland* in *Reygate* Hundred.

This Manor upon the Survey was in *William de Braiose*, held under him by *Halsart*. *Godoni* held it of Earl *Harold* in the Confessor's reign: Then it was valued at fifty shillings, at 3 *l.*— when *Braiose* had it. There was some part of it Woody for the fat Rent-Hogs were eleven, and the lean ones eleven.

The Rectory is in the Patronage of Mr. *Pollen*, the Lord of the Manor.

Great Bookeham

The Abbey of *Cherissey* held this Manor upon the Survey. It was valued at 15 *l.*— per *An.* In the Confessor's time it had been at 16 *l.*— Here was a

Church and a Mill. Great part of this Parish must have been Woody for the fat Rent-Hogs were four-score, the lean ones thirty.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicolas*. The Vicarage in the Gift of Mr. *Moor's* Heirs, lately sold. He was Lord of the Manor. On the Chancel Wall is an Inscription upon a Stone shewing that it was built by *John de Rumerwick* Abbot (of *Chertsey*) *An.* 1340.

Slyfield House, belonging to Dr. *Shortrudge* the late Vicar, either gave name to a Family, some of which are buried in the Church, or the Family to the House. The most antient bears date 1529.

Somewhere hereabouts was a Manor called *Driteham*, in *Effingham* Hundred, held by *Richard de Tonebrige*, valued at forty Shillings *per An.* in the Confessor's Days, upon the Survey but at thirty. In the same was One Hide and half of Land which *Alluric* had held of King *Edward* as a Manor of its self. He gave it to his Wife: His Daughters gave it to *Chertsey* Abbey. Their Title to the Manor was contested by *Richard*.

Another Manor in *Effingham* Hundred called *Pecbingeorde* was held by *Oswald* one of King *Edward's* Thanes, who had held it in *Edward's* time. This in both reigns was of the yearly value of forty shillings. The Men of the Bishop of *Baieux* had brought an Action against *Oswald* for a yearly payment of two Marks of Gold or two Hawks; which shews us the value of a Hawk at that time. This was in lieu of Work which the Land was charged with to the King. The Record saith that this was *per concessionem Abbatis fratris Oswaldi, Scilicet pro bello quod contra Geofridum parvum facere debuit*. I leave it to the Lawyers to interpret, whether *Oswald* had incurred a Forfeiture for want of trying some title with *Geoffrey* in a Duel.

There are three Places in this Parish whose more antient Names may have been *Dritcham* or *Pecbingeorde*:

georde: Polesdon, Bagdon, or the House upon the Hill in the way from Bagdon to Great Bookham.

Bagdon has been the Residence of some *Briton* before the *Saxon* Conquest. In a ploughed Field there about twenty years ago Mr. *Wood* found an earthen Vessel with near a peck of *Roman* Coins in it. They are said to have been of the lower Emperors. Some of them, given me by the present Mr. *Wood*, are of *Galienus* and about his time.

Out of the Improprate Tythes of this Parish *Francis Rouse*, who left the Parsonage to one of the Family or Name, settled 40 l.— *per An.* for two Scholarships in *Pembroke College Oxford*. This Man had been Speaker in one of *Cromwell's* Parliaments, for which Service he was made Provost of *Eaton* and lies buried there. He was called up by the Protector to his House of Lords. We are not to wonder that Mr. *Cromwell*, with all his Detestation of Monarchy, to whom the Name of King was always so odious, that one of his *Mas-Johns* took his Text out of the first Book of the *Protector's*, should at length aim at the Name of King for himself. The Power he had before, but it was more consistent with his Creation of Peers to shine in an Orb above their rank, than for Levellers by Principle to fall into so compleat Moderation as to give Titles or receive them.

Copthorn Hundred.

Fetcham

JOins to *Great Bookham*, and *Lethered*, a little below the Place where the River *Mole* is supposed to shew its self above ground after its subterraneous obscurity. In *Domesdei* 'tis written *Feccebam*. Here were three Manors.

The

The King's Manor

Which he held in *Demefne*, and exempted it from all Duties. It had belonged to Queen *Eddeva*, and then was rated for seven Hides. Here were four Mills, but valued at no more by the year than four shillings. The Woods were not considerable for they paid but six fat Hogs and six lean ones. Here were ten Acres of Pasture. The whole was in the Confessor's time valued at sixty shillings, in the Conqueror's but at fifty.

The Bishop's Manor.

Richard held it of the Bishop of *Baieux*. This *Richard* was probably *de Tonbrige*. For he held *Driteham* in this Neighbourhood, mentioned upon *Great Bookham*. *Biga* had held this Manor, of the Confessor then valued at sixty shillings Rent, upon the Survey but at fifty. More Wood seems to have been here than in the Kings Manor, for the Rent-Hogs were thirteen fat and as many lean. To this belonged the sixth part of one Mill; and the third part of another.

Oswald's Manor.

Oswald held a Manor in *Fetcham* which he had been Lord of in the Confessor's time when it was valued at 4 *l. per An.* upon the Survey raised to one hundred shillings. It had paid in *Edward's* reign for eleven Hides, in the Conqueror's but for four. There were belonging to it ten Acres of Meadow, four fat Rent-Hogs, and six shillings and sixpence from a Mill.

The Rectory was lately in the gift of Mr. *Arthur Moor* Lord of the Manor, at present sold.

In this Parish near *Lethered Bridge* is an old Chapell now turned to an Ale-House, which may however supply in Excise more than ever it paid in Tents. If

If Desecration had been in vogue in the reign of Henry VII. as it was in that of his Son, we might believe the fine Poem, transcribed by Mr. *Aubrey*, made by *Skelton* Poet Laureat, upon an Ale-wife, who lived in a *Stede beside Lederede*, related to this Chapell. Nor are we to date so high the Practice of Laureats drolling, in a stupid performance, upon Persons or Places sacred.

Lethered.

Here my Compass fails me. I find not this Name any where in *Domesdei*. Two Manors I have upon my hands without evidence for their Settlement. The one is *Pachesham* held by the Bishop of *Baieux*, who had also a Lordship in *Fetcham*. *Pachesham* had been held by *Elmer* in the Confessor's time, valued at forty shillings Rent, in the Conqueror's at seventy shillings.

The other is *Tadeorde*, mentioned next before *Fetcham* held of the Bishop of *Baieux* by *Ralph*. These may have been in *Lethered* but I don't pretend to other proof of it. *Tadeord* was valued in the Confessor's time at forty shillings, in the Conqueror's at thirty. Names of Places have been unaccountably changed, as *Walkhamsted* for *Godstone*, and *Cherchefelle* for *Riegate*. The Vill was known by the name of *Leddrede* in *Edward I.*'s time as appears from the *Bodleian Valor*. If *Tadeord* be written for *Ledered*, the Normans were surely as much Conquerors of the Words of the Saxons as they were of their Inheritance. *Tadeord* has no Saxon sound. And if one Norman who wrote the Record copied from another, that was Clerk at the Inquisition, it is no marvel that betwixt them some changes should be made, but I do not insist upon this for one.

The Church of *Ledered* was granted to the Priory of *Ledys* in *Kent* by *Robert Crevecaur* An. 1119, and

and confirmed by *Edward III.* Upon the Dissolution it was granted to the Cathedral Church of *Rocheſter*. Mr. *Aubrey*, upon this place has produced, from *Blount's* antient Tenures, the names of ſeveral holding Lands here, and the ſervices by which theſe were held. *Robert Darci* obtained of the *Edwards* a Friday's Market here and a Fair. He is of opinion that the Church has been Collegiate, founded, I believe, upon its figure of a Croſs with North and South *Tranſepts* as well as Iſles.

It is dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Nicolas*. The Vicarage in the Gift of the Church of *Rocheſter* who are alſo Impropriators. They allow to the Vicar, who poſſeſſes the Vicarial Dues, 40 *l.*— *per An.* out of the Parſonage.

The *Mole*, at its new appearance here, makes ſo broad, though ſhallow, Channel, that the Bridge is very long.

Aſhted

A little north of *Lethered*, was, upon the Survey, the Manor of the Biſhop of *Baieux*. The Canons, I preſume of *Baieux*, for they are not named, held it under him. I find it in *Domeſday* by the name of *Stede* valued at 12 *l.*— *per Ann.* when Earl *Harold* held it under the Confefſor it was but at 10 *l.*— The high value of this place; and the low rate of thoſe Manors of *Tadeord* and *Paceſham*, mentioned upon *Lethered*, and the ſilence of *Domeſdei* upon *Lethered*, give ſome reaſon to gueſs that a part of *Aſhted* lay in *Lethered*, which the Power of the Biſhop of *Baieux*, Lord of ſeveral places hereabout, could make alterations in when he pleaſed.

Here is a ſeat of the Earl of *Berkſhire* in a moſt beautiful ſituation.

Ebbeſham

North of *Aſhted* is probably named from the ſeat
of

of one *Ebba*. In the Record it is written *Evesham*, the Manor belonging to the Abbey of *Chertsey*. I am apt to think that here have been two Parishes laid together; one at *Woodcote* or *Durdanes* which the Convent, for convenience, had united with *Eb-sam* before the Conquest. For the Record saith expressly here were two Churches; as well as two Mills, and 24 Acres of Meadow. In the old *Valor* here is a *Corrodie* or Pension charged of twenty shillings besides the Rectory and the Vicarage, whatever the Convent were pleased to do here before the Conquest is like to remain a secret; unless a *Dugdale* or a *Cotton* hath rescued some of their *Leigers* out of the hands of such as had them to destroy, but preserved some to ascertain their Possessions.

This Vill was in the Confessor's time valued at 20 *l.* — in the Conqueror's at 17 *l.* — none of which came from frequenters of the Mineral Waters, from Gaming Rooms, or Assemblies.

Our Philosophers must be so far let into the secrets of Nature as to tell us from whence these Springs are impregnated with their Purging Quality. Experiments by Fire satisfied the Operator, but the Stander-by is still as much at a loss as to know why *Rhubarb* purges. Sometimes the effect is attributed to an Aluminous Tincture; whereas *Alom* is a powerful Astringent.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Martin*.

The Vicarage in the Gift of Mr. *Parkurst*.

The Lords *Guilford* and *Baltimore* have Country-seats here.

Mr. *Aubrey*'s second Volume contains an account of *Ebbesbam*, with its desirable Retirements and its publick Diversions written by the well-known Mr. *Toland*. It is much that he should be taken up with such *Bagatelles*, who had so great a Work upon his hands as demolishing the Remains of Religion here, which had escaped the

the Scythe of Time and Plunder; which had weathered the Storms of Insult and Discouragement; had stood proof against the melting Gleams of Favour and Ill Example.

It may be, this great Author had a private view in extolling the Delights of his Solitude, to persuade Mankind into Discipleship. His Mind must be full of Candour and Humanity that feasted upon Reflection. His Conscience free from Reproach and Remorse, whose Slumbers were so serene!

Ewell

Stands North of *Ebbesham* in the angle of *Copthorn* Hundred. It is a place of small account, but was, 'tis said, famous before the *Danish* Devastations. One proof of it remains, that it gave name to the Deanry. It was held by the King himself in Demesne at the time of the Survey, and valued at sixteen pounds. It came up to twenty in the Confessor's time, but has suffered some Amputations from the Hands of the Bishop of *Baieux*, or the corruption of his Underpullers. The Record informs us that the Men in Office had accommodated their Friends with some Hides of Land here. And the Church of *Etret* was in this Manor.

As the Land seems now to be in *Bansted*, and the Church of *Etret*, perhaps *Street*, is to be looked for there, I refer to *Bansted* instead of repeating what is there said of the intermediate Lands which cut off *Ewell* from *Kingswood*.

This Parish if it extended to *Kingswood* was in two different Hundreds, but that we have several times met with, and where the King was Possessor he overruled Forms,

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. The Vicarage in the Patronage of the Crown.

Lord

Lord of the Manor is the Duke of *Bedford* from the Gift of Mr. *Lloyd* of *Cheam*. Impropriator Mr. *Lewen*.

This Vicarage had but just survived the Benefice of *Coddington* which is devoted to Ruin; when a pious Lady *Browne* left 500*l.* for Dr. *Compton* Bishop of *London* to augment the Living. The Bishop purchased the Tythes of *Kingwood* with this Money, and the Parochial Altar is now restored to that Right of which misguided Zeal had deprived it.

Mr. *Evans* late Incumbent, according to Mr. *Aubrey*, purchased a Farm to augment the Vicarage in 1699. From the same Mr. *Evans* he learned that the Church of *Ewell* was pensioned in twenty shillings from the Abbey of *Chertsey*. That in 1334 the Rectory was appropriated to that Convent: In 1458 the Vicarage was endowed by the Abbey of *Newark* with a House, Garden, and twelve Marks in Money: At length this with other neighbouring Rectories was given to the Abbey of *Bustlebam*. These at the Dissolution returned to their Mother Churches, but here, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*.

Walton,

Called *Walton upon the Hill* to distinguish it from *Walton upon Thames*, and from *Walton* which once gave name to *Croydon* Hundred, stands between *Hedley* and *Bansted*. I believe it owes its name to that Earth-work which is seen on the Downs above *Mickleham*, pointing one way towards *Leithers*, the other towards *Walton* by the end of *Pebble Lane*. This seems to have been a *British* or *Saxon* Limit for division of the Country. And probably runs through some part of *Walton* which may be defaced with Ploughing.

Upon the Survey this was in *Richard de Tonebrige*, held under him by one *John*, and valued at six pounds

pounds *per Ann.* It went for the same in King *Edward's* time, when it was distinguished into three Manors and held of that King by *Alwyn, Leoflyn,* and *Coleman*, stiled sometimes *Venator*.

The Rectory in the Patronage of the Family of *Carew* who have the Manor.

Hedley

Stands high bordering upon *Mickleham* and *Darking*. It has much barren Ground in it reaching to *Box-Hill* and *Betchworth*, and hath its name, The *Ley* upon the *Heth*. In *Domesdei* 'tis written *Hallega*, the Manor in *Ralph de Felgeres*. The Lady *Goda* had held it of the Confessor valued at seven pounds *per Ann.* which in the Conqueror's was fallen to a hundred shillings. And reason there seems to be for the Abatement, that *Richard de Tonebrige* had taken Slices out of *Coptborn* Hundred which probably were from hence and *Mickleham* to lay to his Castle of *Betchworth*. Lands adjoining to *Hedley* on the north-side the River reaching half way to *Betchworth* Vill are yet remaining to the Castle.

The Rectory in the Gift of Mr. *Edwyn*.

It is generally said that here is a perfect Roman Way on the edge of this Parish on *Lethered Downs* leading from *Darking* by *Mickleham* to *London*. I don't know where to find those proofs which are so much relied on. It may as well have come up *Box-Hill*, as by *Juniper Hole*, and might pass the River at the *Castle-Bridge* as well as at *Burford* where Floods are more troublesome. It might from the place called *Gibraltar* go on in the *Kingston* Road to the Downs where the Barrows are in the Way to *Walton*.

At *Hedley* was a grand design of Mr. *Arthur Moor* of building a Row of Houses, two of which at the extremity are finished. This was at the Time when *South-Sea* Hopes put Invention upon the rack to get rid of that Money which was flow-
ing

ing in so fast. The Draught of it is in the Coffee-House at *Darking*.

Mickleham

Is contiguous to *Darking* in *Wootton* Hundred. The name, spelled the same way in *Domesdei* as *Micham* in that of *Croydon*, is most easily traced into a *Mickle* or *Much Ham* or Lordship-House. This is the place where the River *Mole* in Summer sinks into the earth through Strainers of Gravel or such loose Soil. In the Winter it keeps its Current, and in Floods at every time of the year. Either therefore the subterraneous Channel is but little below the surface, and runs over when abundance of water comes; or the Interstices which gaped in dry and hot weather are filled, by a strong Current, with such light or penetrable Soil as admits again a passage for the Fluid; like Earthen Pots which are not glazed with Lead, or the *Canary* Stones used for Percolation of Pond-Water till it becomes clear as from a Spring.

It might probably turn to account to make Pots of the Earth where these *Swallows*, as they are termed, are, for the clearing of muddy and ill-tasted Water.

That the Stream does not run above-ground in floods, from the Channel being near the Surface, is pretty plain from the quantity of Earth which has formerly sunk in to a very great depth.

This Manor, upon the Survey, was in the Bishop of *Baieux* valued but at 4*l.* per *Ann.* In the Confessor's at 3*l.*——Here was a Church.

There seems to have been a Manor here by the name of *Berge*, next after *Mickelham* in the Record. This had been in *Edward's* time four Manors, enjoyed by as many Lords, who might go with them whither they pleased; and they seem to have gone into *Walton* Hundred, because it is here asserted

H

that

that these Lands, now brought into one Manor, and held of the Bishop by one *Hugh*, are rated, *appreciantur*, in *Walton Hundred*.

This *Berge* sounds like a Word *Normanized* from *Brigg* or *Brugg*, meaning a Bridge at *Burford*. Whether the Manor-House of *Norbury* comes from *North-Brugg*, or from the Mansion-House north of some remarkable place I shall not determine. *Berge* was charged for five Hides once, as much as the rest of *Mickleham*.

The Rectory in the Gift of Mr. *Parsons*. Mr. *Tryon* is Lord of the Manor.

Mickleham, if it has lost ground to *Darking* out of the Manor of *Berge* upon a new Settlement of things after the Conquest, seems yet to have lost more from the Manor of *Thorncroft*, if *Thorncroft* was reckoned to this Parish, as I believe it was: Because the Remainder of that Manor, if it were where I suppose, was either by *Richard de Tonebrige* left remaining to *Mickelham*, or laid to it upon his withdrawing some Lands and laying them to those he possessed in *Darking* or in *Betchworth*.

Richard de Tonebrige, according to the Record, held *Thorncroft* in Demesne. In *Edward's* reign the Manor had been in *Cola* or *Coleman*. There was a Mill in it, and so populous was the place that besides *Bordars* and *Servants* there were forty-five *Villanes*: The value a hundred shillings yearly.

This *Thorncroft* is placed in *Coptborn Hundred*. With this Manor, saith the Record, *Richard* had Livery of those Lands in *Betefward* (*Betchworth*) reckoned for six Hides; of one Hide and a Virgate which *Mervin* held; and one Hide which *Alric* and *Almer* held for an entire Manor; and another Hide which *Coleman Venator* held for a Manor.

“ These three Men were so free that they might
 “ go where they pleased; and these Lands, *vinde*,
 “ joined with *Thorncroft*, were rated for more than

“ twenty.

“ twenty-five Hides once ; at making the Record
“ but at four.”

Thorncroft has lost its name, but by its situation near *Betchworth*-Castle, must have joined to *Mickelham* or *Hedley*, or to both. And the *Free-Lands* held by these *Saxons* were by *Tonebrige* laid to others he had, either belonging to the Castle, or to *Darking*.

If a Conjecture may be allowed, *Thorncroft* was about the old Church or Chapel near *Wisthumble-Street*, now in *Mickelham* Parish, and extended to *Old End*. And here Service may have been for that populous Hamlet, perhaps a Parish, in the *Saxon* times ; the principal Support of which dropping, when the Lands were withdrawn to *Darking*, the Church became ruinous.

The Hundred of Wootton.

THE Two Hundreds of *Black-Heath* and *Wootton* are at present united. The Lands of each lying pretty much interwoven about *Sbeer* and *Gumshale* may have been in part the occasion of their being reckoned together.

A part of *Wootton* Hundred has been beyond the Memory of Man called the Hundred of *Darking*. This is a name without foundation, yet in Maps of a Hundred years standing it is so called, though the Jurisdiction of a Hundred was never here. It's possible the Earls of *Arundel* gave some occasion to this, there being, as I have been informed, a District called the *Liberty of Darking*, in which the Duke of *Norfolk* has the Fines, which are paid to the King in other places.

Darking

Joins to *Betchworth* in the Hundred of *Reygate*. But those Lands which belong to *Betchworth*-Castle are now in the Parish of *Darking*. The name, in *Domesdei*, *Dorchinges*, and, of much later date, *Dorking*, may probably have the same rise with that of *Tburrock* in *Essex*, and that of *Tbrocking* in *Hertfordshire*. The termination *Ing* means sometimes Land, Meadow, *Field*, as *Lei* doth Grass-Ground, and *Ham* a Lordship-House.

That the Saxons worshipped *Tbor* as a Deity is well known. The name remains in our *Tburfday*, as that of *Woden* does in *Wednesday*. That their place of Worship was in shady Groves; and the *Misseltoe* with great formality taken from the Oak, and used in their Sacrifices nobody denies. If therefore this place was appointed for their Worshipping under the Oak, or Grove of Oaks, it might give occasion to the name. In the Earl of *Arundel's* Amphitheatre at *Debden* might be found one of the most beautiful situations for the peculiar service of *Tbor*. *Tb*, and *D*. were much the same.

King *William* held *Dorking*, upon the survey; which in the Confessor's time was the Manor of Queen *Eddeva*, then rated for ten Hides and half; in the Conqueror's for nothing; for he paid no Taxes to himself. The Parish was of great extent as it is now, but so much Waste and Wild in it, that, including *Capell*, it had but thirty *Villani*, whereas the adjoining Manor of *Tborncroft* between this and *Mickelham* had forty-five. Here was a Church, and three Mills, three Acres of Meadow, fifty fat Rent-Hogs, thirty-eight Lean ones. It was valued both in the Confessor's reign, and in the Conqueror's, at 18 l. per Ann.

Edric a Saxon was once possessed of this Manor, from which he gave to his Daughters two Hides of

Land. One of these Hides is found possessed by *Richard de Tonebrige*, the other by *Herfride*. That of *Richard* belonged to no Manor at all. There was in it one Acre of Meadow, with a Mill at the Hall. These he probably laid to his Castle-Lands. The Mill now belonging to the Castle stood something higher. And the Hall may have been upon the High Ground above it, now a Garden, next the narrow Lane that leads to the Market-place.

Whether *Richard de Tonebrige* laid that part of his *Betchworth* Estate which belongs to the Castle, with the Park and Farms that run out towards the *Holme-Wood*, and the other from *Tborncroft*, and the *Free Lands* which two Saxons had possessed, to *Darking* Parish it does not appear to me. Since he had these several Parcels of Land, some of which were before in *Coptborn* Hundred, he must place them somewhere, and therefore may be presumed to have been the Doer of it. And it seems to have been done before the Earl *Warren* and *Surrey* was Lord at *Darking* or *Betchworth*; before the carrying of the present Village of *Betchworth* into *Reygate* Hundred which was in that of *Wootton* when the Record was made.

Mr. *Aubrey* saith *Dorking* was destroyed by the Danes. That Anno 1316 it was granted by *John* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* to King *Edward II.* That Anno 1518 a Fourth part of this Manor was by *Maurice* Marquis *Berkeley* recovered from King *Henry VIII.* by Law, to whom his Brother had conveyed it to his prejudice Anno 1547. Though *Moubray* Earl of *Surrey* held this in Right of his Wife in Marriage. It is at present in Mrs. *Howard* Dowager of a Gentleman of the Family of the Duke of *Norfolk*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Martin*. The Vicarage in the Gift of Mr. *Humphrey Parsons* Impropriator

propriator here and at *Capell*. This Church belonged to the Abbey of *Newark*.

In this Parish, about three Miles to the South, is a *Roman Camp* trebly ditched, of about twelve acres within the Retrenchments. It stands upon the Way from *Darking* to *Stane-Street*, covering the Summit of a Hill, which by Nature is fortified with a Declivity, except on the East where was the Entrance; on the South there were no Works, the Precipice rendring them unnecessary; on the East they are partly levelled and ploughed over. This is called *Anstie-Bury*: A Farm below, *Anstie Farm*. *Heanstige* with the Saxons was a *High-way* or *Causeway*. A Village in *Warwickshire*, another in *Hertfordshire*, each upon a Military way, go by the name of *Anstie*.

In *Domesdei*, upon Sir *John Evelyn's* Manor of *Milton*, held by *Baldwyn* under *William de Braiose*, it is said that the same *Baldwyn* held of *William* one Hide of Land *Ad Hanstegam*. It is not in *Hanstegá*, for it comes up to the *Stane-Street* Road by which it is parted from the Camp.

This *Anstie* stands upon a line from *Chichester* to *Yarmouth*, carried through *London*. Between *London* and *Yarmouth* are upon it five Camps, and two fortified Towns *Icklingam*, and *Caester*. I take this to have been *Ermine-Street*, one of the four *Chemini Majores* to which the Conqueror's Law allowed Privileges. The Second to be the *Fosse* leading from *Salfleet* in *Lincolnshire* to *Seaton* in *Dorsetshire*, parallel to this *Ermine*. The Third the *Ikening Street* from *Harwich* to the Lands-End in *Cornwall*. The Fourth the *Watling Street* passing from the Coast of *Kent* to *London*, thence through the Midland Counties into *Scotland*. This last has a Winding course, different from the other Three; which seems to be comprehended in its Name. *Wattles* are a sort of Hurdles of Osier or such pliable Wood wound upon

upon Stakes. *Drayton* in his *Poly Olbion* describes the *Watling-Street* intersecting the *Fosse*.

“ Then in his oblique course the lusty straggling
“ Street soon overtook the *Fosse*.”

We have a Piece called *Iter Britanniarum*, which goes by the name of *Antoninus*, containing a number of Places possessed antiently by the *Romans*. The Names of these which occur in the *Roman* Historians and Geographers, some of which are occasionally mentioned by *Saxon* Writers before the Conquest, and by others since, are better known than the Places which they belong to. There are indeed some few which, by description of the *Saxons*, and by Altars and Monuments discovered at them, are so well fixed as to leave no room for exception. Amongst these are *Dover*, *Canterbury*, *London*, *Verulam*, *Westchester*, *Lincoln*, *York*.

As there are many who retain nothing of the antient Name, but were called by *Saxon* Names, with an addition of *Ceaster* or *Borough*, meaning a Fortification, our Antiquaries have been much divided in the point of settling them. The rule they proposed to go by was the Number of Miles, in what is called *Antonine's Itinerary*, from one of these to another, beginning at some sure undisputed *Terminus*. But this Rule failing them they have had recourse to altering the Figures, and cut off the Bough upon which they stood. They measured by *Italick* Miles which cannot be found to answer in ten places through the Island, even according to their own reckoning.

It must be supposed that when the Measurement of the Empire was undertaken, which was begun by *Augustus* and compleated in thirty-two years, that the *Italick* Computation was used.

Yet this Measure will not serve for directing us to the *Roman* Settlements. The thing has been laboured by the Curious for above a hundred years, who after altering and amending one another's Schemes, have brought the whole to be but *Una Litura*.

One point is agreed upon by all; that fortified Towns, *Castra Stativa*, Stations, are always meant in this *Iter*; and it is the practice of every Author to reckon from one of these to another, though the *Iter* never once mentions *Castra Stativa*, and does mention *Castra Exploratorum*.

Mr. *Burton* * an Author well esteemed by All, distinguishes between *Iter* and *Itinerarium*; he saith, "The *Romans* had an *Itinerarium Marinum* for "Places they touched at by Sea." He quotes the following passage out of *John Annius of Viterbium*: "Antoninus Pius *Cæsar Augustus* wrote an Itinerary. "Now the Itineraries which we have now are not "Antoninus's, but collected perhaps out of some "few Fragments of some Former, to which many "things are added, many things diminished, more "things changed: An Argument whereof you have "two Fragments; for the first Fragment, it belongs to the Preface; besides the Common Ones "use no Miles which the *Italians* alone do use. "Again the Common Ones make use of the Succession of Towns because you have described all "the Journeys of the World in all Nations; which "Succession of Towns is without Miles."

This I produce to countenance a Conjecture, that this *Iter Britanniarum*, through whatever hands it came to us, came without Miles: And that some of the latest *Romans* that resided here or some of the *Romanized Britons* had put in the Miles according to the *British* usage: Or that one who had the *Roman* Miles had reduced them to the Standard of
this

* *Burton's Itinerar.*

this Country. By the word Standard I mean no more than the standing Computation of the Inhabitants, which is very different in different parts of the Country. For having been under different *Reguli* their Weights and Measures might differ as we find they do at this day.

I would ask one thing more, though under great disadvantage, when a sort of Prescription is against it; Whether this *Iter Britanniarum*, which seems to be a kind of Visitation of *Roman* places, may not have taken in those Fortresses which were made upon their *Basilical* or Military Ways for *Castra Æstiva*. These were with great Choice and Labour prepared for the Defence of a Body of Troops marching from one Country to another; for Parties to encamp on in the Summer, for the Security of Travellers; and taking the Alarm upon the approach of an Enemy.

If the use of making this *Iter* was examining into the State of their places of Strength, why were not these as well worth their care to keep up as they were to erect? For we can never suppose all that we see Remains of, particularly the small ones, the Work of *Claudius* his Lieutenants, of *Vespasian*, and the rest in their reducing *Britain* to a Province.

Let it be remembered that there is one in this *Iter*, *ad lineam Valli*, as the *Notitia Imperii* calls the place, by the name of *Castra Exploratorum*. And if one of this sort be of the number, what pretence is there to exclude the rest?

By the help of these we may explain the several Journeys, and find the numbers of Miles pretty exact if we will take the Common Computation of Miles; As exact as perhaps any single Man could collect by enquiry from such as were acquainted where the Author was not. It is observable that in *Hantsbire* and thereabouts, the Miles in our Maps agree tolerably with those of the *Iter*, which the industrious

industrious and knowing Mr. *Horfeley* has admitted. That great Antiquary had set his heart upon settling every thing by *Italick* measure; but allowing our Computed Miles in the West to answer to the Numbers, which his own will not, though he is an admirable Light in other branches of Antiquity, he might have given up this Cause.

Mr. *Aubrey* had been informed that a Castle stood at *Darking* which was destroyed by the *Danes* called *Benham-Castle*, and that a Meadow below the Church bears still the Name. There are no manner of Traces of a Castle to be seen about this Town, and hardly ever was such a thing but Earth or Stones or Uneveness of Ground is left. Here is no Castle Meadow, except one at *Beachworth-Castle*. The other Fortrefs in a Coppice mentioned by him called *Black Hawes*, destroyed at the same time, but some of its foundation left, is no more to be heard of than a Coppice by that Name where it is said to have been.

Megs-Well was represented as a rarity to this Gentleman for its Vomiting and Purging Quality, and the wonderful Cures it has done in Cutaneous Diseases. It is a pleasant well-tasted Water which I have seen tried several times, and it will neither vomit nor purge; and if it were impregnated with a Mineral powerful against Scabs and Itch it must be offensive to the Palate.

Farther his Information went, that the Lord of this Manor might demand every Bride on her Wedding-night.

Somebody seems to have taken a pleasure in punishing a Curiosity of this sort by loading it with things that have no foundation. It is indeed not impossible but the Nature of *Megs-Well* may be altered; that the Mineral is washed away and spent. But since it had the same Taste it has now, and no different effects, there have been people who came on purpose to drink it.

The

The Bride for a Lord's Fee, particularly in the North, has been long talked of, and perhaps sometimes put in practice. The truth is, the Lords of Manors, in imitation of their Sovereign's power, required of their Vassals and Dependents a Fee *pro Maritagio*. And this might sometimes be taken out in the way which is represented to have been general. To countenance the opinion, that the Lord had really a Right to take his Dues thus in kind, a Law of *Scotland* has been produced. *De Marcheta Mulierum*, substituting a Sum to be paid upon the Marriage of a Tenant's Daughter. This may be no more than ascertaining the Fine, which before was at the Will of the Lord, lest his Demand should be exorbitant, in order to carry so Lordly a point.

Great quantity of Chalk is dug from a Hill north of this Town, for manuring Land, some of which is fetched into *Suffex* for the same use. There is a Vein of it in the Hills from *Gilford* hither. About *Gilford* it is soft, and grows harder all the way; it goes on farther Eastward, and when it comes to *Mestham* and *Gatton* becomes *Fire Stone*.

Here is a sort of Snails, and at *Albury*, *Horsley*, and other parts hereabouts, three times as large as the Common Snails and White. It is said the Lord *Marshal* brought some from *Italy* and turned them out to breed, his Lady delighting in such food, perhaps for a Consumption.

The Manor of Milton,

In *Domesdei* written *Mildetone* is named from the Mill there belonging to the Lord. It was in *William de Braiose* held under him by *Baldwyn*. Some part of it has been woody, for the Fat Rent-Hogs were nine, the lean ten. In the Confessor's reign the whole was valued at seventy shillings, in the Conqueror's at sixty. This Manor is in Sir *John Evelyn*. Two Hides of Land in *Coptborn Hundred* upon the Survey belonged to it. *The*

The Manor of Westcote

Was upon the Survey in *Ralph de Felgeres*. An Abbot named *Alfi* held it of King *Edward*, when it was at 9*l.* per *Ann.* value, when *Felgeres* had it but at 8*l.* Here is a Mill, and a Rent of thirty Hogs from the Woods. Sir *John Evelyn* is Lord of this Manor.

In it prevails the Custom of *Borough English* that the youngest Son is Heir to a Copyhold Estate. There are more Lands go this way in *Surrey* than I have ever known in other Counties. One thing in particular is said of this place, that if the youngest Son die without issue the eldest is his heir.

That the *Saxons* brought in *Borough English* it is evident; and as certain that but a part of them appointed the Descent of Inheritance in this way; those probably of whose Country it was the Custom from whence they came. *Jutes, Angles, Mercians*, all taken under the name of *Saxons* from the Weapon they wore, introduced Laws of different Nature. It may be observed that upon the *East-Saxon* Border *Borough English* in many places is the Custom, of which nothing is to be found in that part of *Mercia* which comes up to them. As to other parts of *Mercia* I have not enquired.

But whence came this unnatural practice at first? Dr. *Plot* would account for it from the Lord's having a right to the Bride; so the Tenant made the youngest his Heir that he might be secure he was his own. But as the Lord made Laws for his Tenants and not the Tenant for himself this solves not the difficulty.

Rather we may believe it a point of Honour in the northern over-peopled Nations, to take Arms and go in quest of better Countries. Let the green beardless Stripling drudge at the Plough, whilst we fight our way to Power and Riches, and gloriously eat the fruit of other mens Labours. *Capell*

Capell

Antiently a part of *Darking*, distant five, and some of it six, miles from the Parish-Church, preserves a name from the Chapel built there. In what Age this was I do not find. The eldest Epitaph in it is dated but *Anno 1539*. In the *Bodleian Valor* we have *Darking cum Capella*, in the reign of *Edward I.* A Pension from thence to the Abbey of *Lewes* of nine Marks is there charged. This Monastery was founded by Earl *Warren*.

The strain in which *Warren's* Grant runs, looks with the Air of a Baron in King *John's* time, or *Henry III's*, *Hanc Donationem et Cartam meam feci Dominum meum Regem apud Wincestria in concilio concedere*. This Donation was made in *William's* reign and confirmed in that of *Rufus*: And shews no more than that he was not a Critick, though Book-learned above others of his rank and fortune.

There is in *Capell* a Farm called *Temple-Elfant*, where the Knights Templars are said to have had a Cell, and which to this day is exempt from Tythe if the Owner occupies it. The same custom is kept up at some other places formerly possessed by the Templars.

Mr. *Aubrey* upon this place tells us of a Part of a Hill which in Queen *Elizabeth's* reign moved forwards and left in its room some Hills and Holes. Men and Horses are here hardly able to stir, though a Mountain could.

The Chapel is dedicated to St. *John Baptist*. Mr. *Humphry Parsons* is Impropiator who pays a Curate for officiating once a *Sunday*.

Ockley

Joins to *Darking* on the South; it has been written *Acklei* which is indeed a *Saxon* name. *Augustines Ak*, where a Synod was held, means a Tree. In this

this Parish is *Stane-Street* Causeway leading from *London* into *Sussex*. As it had a *Saxon* name we may be surprized to find nothing of it in *Domesdei*. I believe it to have been Waste Ground at the Conquest and not a Manor or Parish till afterwards. If we observe how *Wootton* and *Abinger* run out by the sides of it, and in some places intercept one part of it from the rest, we may conjecture that the dirty Tract in which *Ockley* stands and great part of the other two was over-run with Wood till after the Survey was made. Here has been an old Castle which Tradition makes to have been ruined by the *Danes*.

There is indeed in the Record *Hoclei*, which would answer well enough to the Name, the Manor of *Richard de Tonebrige* valued at seventy shillings, but there is no Church mentioned, and it is placed in the Hundred of *Wochinges*, and there to be looked for.

If the Information Mr. *Aubrey* had here may be depended on, the Yeoman Family of *Evershed*, who have lately borne the title of Esquire, those of *Steere*, *Harp*, *Hether*, *Aston*, coæval with the Conquest, are enough to prove *Ockley* should have had its place in *Domesdei*. There will be hardly a Parish found in *England* where the Land-holders were not dispossessed. Such Mercy of the Invader is unprecedented. They must be content to allow their Ancestors no more than *Bordarii*, *Cotarii*, or *Servi*. The *Norman* Stomachs were too keen to quit any Morsel their Talons could reach; unless they will say their Dirt was their Protection. The *Roman* Military way keeps still its *Saxon* name of *Stane-Street*. Traces of it are found in the Fields towards *Belingbursf*, deserted now for the present Road to *Horsham*. Of how great thickness the remaining *Agger* may be in the Fields if it were dug through I know not; but that part which is now the Road
towards

towards *Darking* by the side of *Litb-Hill* was never of *Roman* work. The Causeway is not half a yard thick, cut through with Cart Wheels. It may have been made out of some of the *Roman* materials. Nor are the Materials so far fetched as it's reported. It consists chiefly of broken Flints enough of which are to be found about *Walton* above *Box-Hill*, where they lie very thick and the Cottages are built with them. Pebbles that are mixed with them may have been of *Roman* fetching which have out-lastcd the rest.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Margaret*. The Patronage is in *Clare-Hall Cambridge*.

Lord of the Manor of *Litb-Hill* Estate is Mr. *Fox* of *East-Horsley*, whether antiently belonging to the Monastery of *Canterbury* I do not find.

Wootton.

Is named from *Wood*. The Vill in *Domesdei* is written *Odeton*, though the Hundred to which it gives name is there *Wodeton*. The Sheriff's Torn for this Hundred is kept at *Wootton Hatch* in this Parish. The Manor, upon the Survey, was in *Os-wold*. It had been possessed by *Harold* in the Confeffor's reign valued at 8 l. per Ann. in the Conqueror's at 7 l.

Cerbelin held here one Hide of Land under *Richard de Tonebrige* which in King *Edward's* reign was an entire Manor, now probably absorbed in the other.

The Woods of this Parish were very extensive, affording a Rent of fifty fat Hogs and twenty-three lean ones. The Common reaching to *Litb-Hill* is full of small Oak Shrubs; this has many saw-pits in it, used, we may believe, when the Timber was cut down; but there are no Acorns now to fall for more Trees to rise. This Parish runs out nine or ten miles Southward. The Church is within half a
I mile

mile of the northern Bounds. That long Slip below *Litb-Hill*, which goes parallel with *Abinger* and shuts up *Ockley* on the East-side, has been probably waste till after the Conquest. Near the extremity of it stands, upon the border of *Sussex*, *Okewood Chapel*, built by *Edward de la Hale* who lies buried in the Chancel. His Seat in the neighbourhood is called *Hale-House*. His *Epitaph* shews him to have died *Anno 1431*. He endowed this with Lands to the value of 200*l.* *per Ann.* as they are generally reputed; some indeed believe them to have been worth double that sum. This pious Founder for the good of those that dwelt in the extremity of *Wootton* and four Parishes more, two of them in *Sussex*, provided a Place of service, for such as were at great distance from their own Churches, and had one of the dirtiest Countries in *England* to go through.

Such an instance of Zeal is hardly to be met with but in those who pull Churches down. Their Alacrity indeed comes up to the highest stretch of the other; and these too *Rejoice in their own Works*.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* reign this was condemned for a *Chauntry* and the Lands charged with supporting Superstition, though there was never any pretence to fix that use upon it. But *Chauntry* Lands were gone, and the Gleaners of the Spoil must have something. Even *Hospital-Lands* had committed Treason with the rest. Why did they not make clear work and secure Posterity from that Temptation themselves could not resist? Both Giver and Receiver of these dedicated things have done their endeavour to shew that serving a Cure is Superstition. For though the Founders of *Chauuntries* appointed Masses to be sung for their Souls, they obliged at the same time the *Chauntry* Priests to be assisting to the Curate in the Cure of the Parish. It was proper to stifle this, lest an Indigent Vicar, who

who had then the whole care upon himself, should plead the Intention of the Donor to support his Office. This may be seen in the original Return of the Forfeited *Chauntries* in the hands of Mr. *Holman* of *Essex*.

There is now lying ready for a Purchase, to augment the salary of the Curate of *Okewood*, from the Queen's Bounty and other Contributions, eight hundred Pounds.

The Patronage in Sir *John Evelyn*, but not the Lands once belonging to it. The Church of *Wootton* is dedicated to St. *John Evangelist*. The Rectory in the Gift of Sir *John Evelyn* Lord of the Manor.

Abinger,

In *Domesdei Abinceborne*, seems to have been named from some *British* division of the Country hereabouts, Remains of which were visible at the entrance of the *Saxons*. *Shere* the next Village, carries plainly that meaning in its name. It is not improbable that a northern settlement of *Britons* came up to this place: That to the south was nothing but rude uncultivated Wood and Heath for many miles, which neither the Inhabitants of this Country, nor those of *Sussex* thought worth improving, but it lay neglected by both. The long slip of Ground that runs out from *Green Dean*, adjoining to *Horsley*, near eleven miles, of which this Parish consists, has its Church near the Northern border, as if the woody part were thrown into it afterwards, as the southern part of *Wootton* seems to have been.

There are two Marks, enough to support this Conjecture, one upon *Black-Heath* above *Sheer* and *Albury*, of which some Remains were visible fifty years ago, and a little may be traced at present. There was a kind of Square of raised Earth out of which Pieces of Stones and Bricks were dug. Mr.

Aubrey had an account of this from Mr. *Oughtred*, and himself had seen pieces of *Roman* Bricks scattered about the Heath. Some have thought it to have been a *Roman* Temple from no proof but the Materials. Hence was the Hundred named and perhaps the *Saxons* found some edifice there which they applied to the use of the Hundredary.

The other Mark of a Boundary may be the Mount of *Abinger* at the Manor House near the Church. If *Abbing* will signifie upper, This may have been the *Upper-Shire* or Division, or the Upper part of it, and the Parish of *Sheer* the lower. Some Countries call a Horse-Block an *Upping-Stock*.

The new Additions to *Camden's Britannia* make nothing of this *Tumulus* but Earth dug out to sink a Pond. The Labourers were then very exact in piling it up so round and high, and the twentieth part of it would over-fill the Pond. It may like many others have been erected for Victory and Terror, according to *Olaus Wormius*, or for Sepulture, and be made afterwards a Limit.

William de Braiose held this Manor of the Conqueror which *Huscarle* had under King *Edwara*. Here was a Church and a Mill. The Rent-Hogs were forty Fat and Forty lean: The whole valued in the Confessor's time at eight pounds *per An.* upon the Survey at seven. The low rate of the Church of *Abinger* in the *Valor* of *Edward* the first's time, but of ten Marks, gives room to believe the Southern part of the Parish lay uncultivated when that Estimate was made.

The Church is dedicated to *St. James*. The Patronage in Sir *John Evelyn* Lord of the Manor.

The Manor of Padendene

Was in the same *William de Braiose*, and had been in *Huscarle* before, valued in each Reign at 7 l.— Here was a Mill. The Fat Rent-Hogs

were

were forty, the Lean fifteen. Of this Manor *Hugh a Man*, or Freeman, of *William de Braiose* held three Hides of Land with a Hall and one Carucate in Demesne. This seems to have been Mr. *Heath's* at the *Cross-Way*. Sir *John Evelyn* is Lord of this Manor. Here is a large Piece of Water well stored with Fish, which drives an Iron-Mill.

Sbere

Stands in the valley or *Borne* in which the small Stream runs which rises at *Litb-Hill*, and passes *Friday-Street*, *Wootton House*, and *Abinger*. The name is probably from *Sbire*, a Division of the Country, mentioned upon *Abinger*.

Sbire is an old word for a Share or Division, what we call *Sheers* the Scots call *Sheerers*. And perhaps the Tutelary Saint of the Taylors was first thought of by seeing these expanded. The Conqueror held *Sbere* in Demesne and one Hide of Land in *Gomesball* which belonged to *Wootton Hundred*. It had in the Confessor's reign been the Manor of *Fair Eddeva*, then and at the Survey valued at 15 *l.*—*per An.* Here was a Church, and two Mills, and fifty Rent-Hogs in Paunage time.

This Estate with that of *Vachery*, according to Mr. *Aubrey's* information, was in *Boteler Son* and heir to *James* the fourth Earl of *Ormond*, created Earl of *Wiltshire* by *Henry VI.* but forfeited when *Edward IV.* came in, and the Earl then of *Ormond*, attainted and beheaded. That King gave it to the Lord *Audley* whose Son *James* forfeited again, and was beheaded by *Henry VII.* for joining in the *Cornish Rebellion*. That Prince gave it to Sir *Reginald Bray* who had been an instrument of advancing him to the Crown. Sir *Reginald's* Grandson died without Issue and the Estate was divided between seven Sisters. The Manor is now in Mr. *Edward Bray* who resides here and has several Lord-

ships in the Neighbourhood. In *Domesdei* this is called *Effire*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *James*. The Advowson in Mr. *Duncomb* the present Rector purchased of the Family of *Bray*. An old Altar-Tomb in the Chancel, robbed of Arms and Legend, is by tradition for the Lord *Audley* beheaded by *Henry VII*.

The Manor of Sutton,

Upon the Survey, was in the Bishop of *Baieux*. In the Confessor's time *Herulf* possessed it and might go with it whither he pleased. It was then rated for two Hides and half; in the Conqueror's reign for nothing to this Hundred. The Bishop who was a Vice-king had it rated with his Manor of *Bronlei*. The present Lord is Mr. *Heath*.

The Hundred of Black-Heath

IS named probably from the dusky colour of the Heath or Wild Thyme which for many miles overspreads it. The word *Heath* was such a Choak-Pear in a *Norman* mouth that they chose rather to call it Field. It is written *Blackefeld*, *Blachedfeld*, and *Blacheatefeld*. The antient Work above *Shire* and *Albury* towards *Little-London*, of whatever use it was to the *Saxons* might give name to the Hundred. It may have been the place where the Sheriff or the Hundredary accepted the Suit and Service of those that were subject to his Court. This Solemnity was in some parts touching his Lance with theirs which expressed their Submission to his Authority, thence called a *Wapentake*, a name that still prevails in the North for a Hundred.

The

The Manor of Gomshale in Shere

Was held in Desmesne by the King. It had been in Earl *Harold*. There was a Mill, and thirty fat Rent-Hogs. Here were thirty Villanes besides Bordars and Servants. The whole in King *Edward's* reign valued at 15 *l.* — In the Conqueror's at 20. *l.* — Those in a state of Villenage here were exempt from the Sheriff. The Inquest found that the Bishop of *Baieux* had wrongfully laid half an Hide of Land to his Manor of *Bronlei*. Mr. *Bray* is Lord of this Manor.

This seems to have been the occasion of confounding the Hundreds of *Wootton* and *Blackbeath*, and reckoning them as one, that hereabouts they were hard to be distinguished. And by the Bishop's paramount power things were not rated at their proper place that he might be the easier in his Taxes.

To quicken him in his Insolence he had a habit of Domineering which was become a sort of Appetite to him, and called to be indulged as loudly as Hunger and Thirst. It is indeed the highest gratification to impetuous Spirits to make the World feel their Power, and fall into envying their State by whom they suffer. This at length makes them sweat, and pant, and burst, as it fared with the Bishop who had Lorded it over the Subject till nothing but a Triple Crown was good enough for him. Poor groveling Mortals whose eyes are nearer to the ground can however see the uneasiness of this boistrous Impotence, and compare the restless Disappointments of Power and Revenge to a Dog's biting his Chain though he knows it too hard for his Teeth.

Albury

Upon the same Stream as *Shere*, a little below, is in *Domesdei* written *Eldeberie*. It is named from

having been an antient Lordship. There are many places called *Aldbury* and *Oldbury*. The Situation below the Hill and upon the Water was the most eligible. This was, on the Survey, in *Richard de Tonebrige* who had forty Manors in this County. *Azor* had held it of King *Edward*. Here was a Church and a Mill and thirty fat Rent-Hogs.

There was a Knight that held a Hide of Land in *Albury* not said to be a Manor but seems to have been that of *Weston* which was purchased from the Family of *Duncomb* by Sir *Robert Godschal* Alderman and Sheriff of *London*.

Mr. *Aubrey* saith the Lady *Aylsford's* once belonged to the *Gresbams*, then to the *Duncombs*, who sold it to *Thomas Howard* Lord High Marshal of *England* An. 1638. Here are most beautiful Gardens in which are large Canals made out of the Rivulet. On the South side of the Garden is a sandy Hill through which one of the Family of *Howard* cut an Opening. It is an Arch of Sand like that at *Reigate* Castle, which could never have been of any use but for a *Visto* to the top of the Downs, or perhaps to the Sky, for it is now stopt up at the end farthest from the Garden, that its prospect cannot be judged of. The name of *Shireborn* spring in the Park fortifies the Conjecture that this Valley or *Borne* made an antient *British* Division, for this is out of the Parish of *Shere*, yet retains the Name which may be guessed at in that of *Abinger*.

Mr. *Aubrey* was informed by Mr. *Benjamin Oughtred* that in his time *Roman* Coins were dug up in that part of *Black-Heath* which is in this Parish; and that more were heaved up by Moles. This gave occasion to calling that Building upon the Heath, now razed and without a Name, a *Roman* Temple.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. The Rectory in the Patronage of the Noble Family of *Aylsford* who have the Manor.

Cbil.

Chilworth

Stands upon the same Stream that runs through *Albury*, and meets that Parish upon *Black-Heath*. A Manor of the Bishop of *Baieux* is in *Domesdei* called *Celeorde*. This must be *Chilworth* from nearness of the Name, and from its farther description that it was in *Brolege* or *Bronlei*. It is placed immediately after the Bishop's Manor of *Bronlei*, and was one of its Appendages, as we see another at *Gomesbale*, which was rated in *Bronlei* for the Bishop's pleasure; that is to say rated for nothing at all, for the Record says it paid at one time for three Hides but at that time for nothing. Such Power had this Vice-Roy to befriend himself. It was valued at seventy shillings *per An*.

Here is no Church mentioned though *St. Martha's* Chapel is supposed to have been the Place of Service for the Inhabitants of this Manor. The Chapel stands upon a high Hill to be seen a great way. It was esteemed a Parish-Church in *Edward* the first's Reign in that *Valor* at one Hundred shillings.

Upon this Stream is a Train of Powder-Mills belonging to the Dukes of *Marborough*, which are said to have been the first in *England*. The first were indeed upon this Stream but higher about *Wootton*. Mr. *Evelyn* brought home this Improvement; Powder having been till his time bought from *Flanders*; whence we had Coaches and Watches, the two latter, if I am not deceived, in the same year of Queen *Elizabeth*. This Gentleman transferred his Patent to Sir *John Evelyn's* Grandfather of *Godstone*. They were probably disused about *Wootton* and *Sbere* from the danger the Neighbourhood was in upon their blowing up, which frequently happened. *St. Martha's* Chapel is now a Burial-place to one House in *Chil-*

worth. Yet there are Seats in it, and it is sometimes used for Weddings either for Luck or Privacy.

Chilworth is in the Parish of *St. Nicolas* in *Guildford*. The Dukes of *Marlborough* has the Nomination to the Curacy of *St. Martha*. It has been antiently called *Martyr-Hill* Curacy or the Curacy of *St. Martha*, and was filled by the Priory of *Newark*. I am apt to believe this Chapell was built upon the grave of some Martyrs and that the name of *Martha's* Chapell obtained by Corruption. It has been an antient practice to build Churches over the Bones of Martyrs. This conspicuous Hill might be chosen for their Execution. We must otherwise wonder that a place of Worship should be fixed where it was so hard of Access and at such a distance from the People who were to attend it.

There are some *Vestigia* of a Building upon a Mountain in *Monmouthshire*, by the *Welch* called *Skirret-Vaur*, by the *English* *St. Michael's Mount*, to which Numbers of People repair on *Michaelmas* Day to pay their Devotions.

Shalford

Is in the extremity of the Hundred, upon the confluence of the *Wootton-Stream*, that drives the Powder-Mills, with the *Wye*, joining to *Chilworth*; and a little lower than the place where another Rivulet rising about *Baynards* in *Ewhurst* empties its self into the *Wye*. In *Domesdei* it is written *Scaldefor*, and the first Syllable probably according to the *Saxon* usage, for in the *Valor* of *Edward I.*'s time it is *Scaldeford*.

This Manor was held of *Richard de Tonebrige* by one *Robert*. In the Confessor's time two Brothers had it who dwelt in different Houses in the same *Curia*. The place was populous, here was a Church and three Mills, The fat Rent-Hogs twenty. The whole was valued in *Edward's* time at 15 *l.*— in *William's*

William's at 20 l. — per *An.* There was a Virgate of Land held by a Knight distinct from the rest. A House, *Haga*, in *Guilford* belonged to this Manor. Mr. *Aubrey* finds the Estate to have been in *Sir Thomas de Bradeston* in the reign of *Edward III.* It came to *Walter de la Pole* by marriage of an Heir-ess of the Family of *Bradeston*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary.* The Vicarage in the Gift of the Crown. It once belonged to the Priory of *Betlehem* in *London.*

Bramley

Joins to *Shalford* and is a little higher up the *Wye.* This was considerable in the Confessor's time, when *Alnod* was Lord here it was rated for 34 Hides. But when it came to be held in *Demesne* by the mighty Bishop of *Baieux* the Firm of *Bronlei* was advanced from 30 l. — value to 60 l. — He had so taken in Manors and pieces of Manors, and laid them to his Lordship here, to save the publick Taxes, that it is at present very difficult, and in some places impossible to distinguish them. The Record saith, that after that Prelate was seized of this Estate it paid no *Geld.* He had under him here eighty four *Villanes*, forty *Cotares*, and eighteen *Servants*, with a hundred fat Hogs. Here were three Churches, two of which are for that reason omitted in *Domesdei*, because they were chargeable at *Bramley.*

Several other Manors are mentioned in the Record, lying in this Hundred, possessed by the Bishop, and without name, or any other distinguishing Marks but that they had been held in the *Saxon* times by *Anschil*, by *Aluric*, and one in *Wootton* Hundred by *Juditb.* Even the King's *Demesne* did not escape him, but the Vice-King prey'd upon his Master. The Inquest found this at *Guilford* twice: And brought in that the Bishop's Underpuller,

puller, *Prepositus*, favoured a Friend of his by throwing his House into *Bramley* Liberty.

This will very well account for the Confusion of *Wootton* and *Black-Heath* Hundred.

Bramley hath at present only a Chapell of Ease to *Sbalford* dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Ognerfb

Joins to *Bramley* eastward. It is called, in the Valuation of the age of *Edward I.* *Woners*, in the new *Valor Wolnersb.* Nothing of it is mentioned in *Domesdei*, whence I conclude it to have been in the Firm of *Bronlei* by management of the Bishop of *Baieux*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*. The Vicarage in the Gift of *Mr. Stuart*.

Here are three distinct Manors, one in the Lord *Onslow*, a second in *Mr. Nicolas* of *West-Horsley*, the third in *Mr. Child* of *Guilford*.

This Church was possessed by the Priory of *Bethlehem* in *London*.

Cranley,

As it joins to the Parish of *Sbere*, and to the Dominion of the Bishop of *Baieux*, may be one of those Manors without a Name in *Domesdei* which that Prelate brought under *Bramley*. It is written *Cranelegb* in the *Bedleian Valor* of *Edward I.*'s time. This may have been named from a Hernary here, where the breed of *Hérons* or *Cranes* was encouraged for the sake of Hawking them. There was a great Water at *Baynards* in the next Parish, and here might be the Grove where their Nests were. We may from the History of *Rufus* conclude that this Fowl was once a delicious Morsel, for he disgraced one of his chief Nobility who had the care of his Table, for setting before him a *Crane* but half roasted. Perhaps these Martial Conquering Stomachs fed upon Creatures
of

of Prey and Ravage that the Juices might be impregnated with a savage Disposition which above all things they indulged.

Mr. *Bray* of *Gomshale* is Lord of this Manor, which came probably from Sir *Reginald* who had *Sbere* after the *Audleys* and the *Botelers*. *Boteler* is said to have possessed *Vachery* in this Parish. And if these were in the Bishop of *Baieux* we may suppose them to have been sunk into *Bramley*.

The Lord *Onslow* enjoys *Knoll* here, an antient Seat, where his Family first settled in *Surrey*, with *Vachery*, which has been in the *Baynards* and in the *Evelyns*, of *Wootton*. *Cranley* has been the Burial Place of the Lord *Onslow's* Family. A Windmill in this Parish is to be seen a great way. The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicolas*. The Rectory in the Gift of Mr. *Cheyne*ll.

Ewburst,

Next to *Cranley* and bordering upon *Sussex*, has no place in *Domesdei* that I can find. It seems to be named from its Woods, in which Yew enough grew to distinguish it from its Neighbours. I believe it to have been Weald and Wast upon the Conquest, as the adjoining *Ockley*, and the south part of *Abinger* and *Wootton*. This seems to have lain uncultivated between the more northern *Britons* whose Border was the *Borne* of *Sbere*, and those of *Sussex*. *Hirst* is a Saxon word for Wood.

The intolerable Dirt of this Country would determine Men to improve it the last. Here indeed is a possibility of a Road for Travellers and to Market; if the Tenants and the Landlords would make a Causeway for a loaded Horse, there are Materials enough in their Hill for the purpose. The Stone would be too easily ground by Cart-Wheels, but the largest might be set on edge to keep the smaller in a kind of *Agger* that would be a great benefit to the Community.

The

The Church here looks indeed like *Saxon* contrivance in form of a Cross, and situated upon a rising Ground overlooking the Dirt. Next to it stands the Parsonage House with a most delightful prospect to the South of *Sussex*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. The Rectory in the Patronage of the Broad Seal. Mr. *Bray* Lord of the Manor.

In this Parish is *Baynards* once the possession of the *Baynards* then of the *Evelyns* of *Wootton*. Here was a pond of Sixty Acres. This Estate went with *Vachery* antiently, and may have been possessed by the Earls of *Ormond* to whom *Vachery* in *Cranley* once belonged. It is not improbable that it went with *Sbere* to the *Audleys* and Sir *Reginald Bray*, because Mr. *Bray* has still this Manor as well as that of *Cranley*. Here are Hills covered with Wood that are pleasant to the Eye, and the shady side of them makes a most dismal Solitude.

On one of them called *Homeborough*, contiguous to *Black-Heath*, is a *Roman* Camp doubly ditched on all sides but the Precipice, where the Fortification is single. It lies to the South-east Sun, which they may be observed to choose when they had room for Choice. The entrance is on the north side upon a gradual Ascent facing the old Work above *Albary*, whatever that was. As I remember it contains about eight Acres.

There was in *Edward I.*'s time a Pensionary from *Euburst* rated at forty shillings, so that there seem to have been some Lands there belonging to a Monastery, or Chauntry, and Tythe-free.

Awfold,

Written in *Edward* the first's time *Alfold*, sounds like something *Ald* or *Old*. *Fold* is a word for a Farm Yard in some countries bordering upon *Wales*. We call the Sheep-pen which incloses the Sheep upon

upon a Fallow a Fold. It joins to *Suffex*, and has no place in *Domesdei*, having been, as I presume, waste ground upon the Conquest.

The Rectory is in the Gift of Mr. *Strudwick*.

Dunsfold

Stands bordering upon *Suffex* and upon *Godalming* Hundred. It may have been named from a *Dune* or Rising Ground where was some Enclosure or Fold. Nothing is said of it in the Record nor any where that I can find earlier than the Value of the Parsonage in *Edward Ist's* Reign which is there reckoned at twenty Marks, by the name of *Dantesfold*.

When this part of the Country was Wood and Waste, as I believe it was upon the Conquest, there might have been a place, as at *Awfold* where the Black Cattel and Colts which were bred wild were by the People, assembled for that purpose, driven into an Enclosure to be taken.

They have a method in *Wales* to catch their Colts bred upon the Hills. The Country at a set time get together and drive them into a boggy Pond, of which there are many in the highest ground, and when they have plunged and tired themselves till they are laid fast Men go in and halter them and pull them out.

The Rectory is in the Gift of the Crown.

Hascomb

Is upon the border of *Godalming* Hundred. *Comb* and *Cumb* is an old *British* word for a Valley, met with at many places. This has no place in *Domesdei*, whether having been Waste-Ground upon the Conquest, it is not to be discovered. Or that it was absorbed by the Bishop of *Baioux* in his Dead Sea, his Firm of *Bramley*. It lies indeed near enough to *Bramley* to have been taken in. But I am inclined

to believe it was rather Waste, because there is no mention of it in the *Valor* of *Edward* the first's time, as there is of *Ognerst* and *Cranley*, though no Manor in them finds a place in the Record.

This may have been erected into a Manor since the reign of *Edward* I. and a Church built and endowed by the Lord. The present Church is dedicated to *St. John*. The Rectory in the Patronage of *Sir John Frederick*.

There is a Camp here, taken to be *Roman*, *Castle-Hill*. Many of these Earth-works about *England* pass by the name of *Castle-Hill*, being upon an eminence, but shewing no broken walls or remains of Building.

The Hundred of Godalming,

HATH that of *Black-Heath* on the East, *Woking* on the North, *Farnham* on the West, and *Sussex* on the South. It is named from the Town of,

Godalming,

In *Domesdei Godelminge*, was held in Demesne by the Conqueror. It had before been in the Confessor's own hands and never paid *Geld*.

Mr. Aubrey derives it from *Goda's* or *Godiva's* Alms. And so it may be for any thing that appears to the contrary. There was a *Godiva* the Wife of Earl *Leofric*, who, in a charitable vein, we are told, rode naked through the Town of *Coventry* to appease his wrath against the Burghers. He had stript them of their privileges, and when she interceded in their favour, nothing could obtain it but such a Compliance. They have in their Town-Hall in brass a Figure of her Cavalcade.

She

She might found some *Guild* and endow it considerably enough to name the place. But I cannot find any Traces of a Religious House here in the *Saxon* times; nor of a Bishop's See which Mr. *Aubrey* had from Tradition. Those he calls Canons Houses in Church-Street supposed to have been before the Conquest may have been something of the Lady's erecting. But it is strange that the Confessor should suppress a Monastery or take away a Bishop's Lands. It was not inconsistent with the Morals of a Conqueror to make free with Bishops Estates. Upon the Conquest indeed it was appointed that every Bishop should reside in the chief Town of his Parish. But this place was never in the Diocese of *Salisbury*.

Farther King *William* let out two Churches here to *Firm*. *Ralph Flambard* had them both, one had three Hides of Land belonging to it with a considerable revenue. This the same *Flambard* had held of King *Edward* at a Rent. If this had been a Cathedral we can't think the Confessor would have invaded it; nor would the Other perhaps without the form of *Escambium* as he had *Winâsor* for *Battersea*.

The lesser Church which *Flambard* rented might be that of *St. Catherine* upon the Hill.

The present is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; in the Presentation of the Dean of *Salisbury*, who enjoys that Estate which belonged once to a Bishop from whom it was taken by *Henry II*. There is at this place a Bridge called *Bishop's-Bridge* kept in repair by the Lord of *Losele*. This is said to have been a Bishop of *Salisbury*. And he must have been *Joceline* who was advanced to the See in the time of *Stephen*. He might have a private Estate here forfeited for adhering to the Usurper. But it looks more like one belonging to the See, because the King gave it again to the same Church. But for Canons Houses,

Houses, and Canons Houses before the Conquest I have met with no manner of proof. Henry I. is said to have given some Lands here which the Deanry of *Salisbury* possesses.

The Manor of *Godalming* which the Conqueror held in Demesne had in it 50 *Villanes* and 29 *Bordars*, with three Mills, 25 Acres of Meadow, and 100 fat Rent-Hogs. The whole paid 25 *l.* in *Edward's* reign, upon the Survey 30 *l.* weighed and burnt.

The *Firm* of the two Churches and the Lands demised to *Flambard* brought in 4 *l. per Ann.* more.

There was another Manor here which *Flambard* held of the King, said to belong to *Godalming*, which brought in forty shillings Rent; and had been worth sixty shillings in the reign of the Confessor, when *Lewin* held it. This is written *Trouse*. Of all the old Names hereabouts I don't find any answer to it so well as that of *Tuesley* which may be the place.

This Hilly Country was almost over-run with Wood: There is a great deal growing now. And much of that which is turned to Arable on both sides the *Wye* looks as if it had not been long grubbed up.

Catteshulle is but a corruption from *Gatehill*, the Hill where the Road or Gate led. This Town was in *Edward III's* time, again in Queen *Elizabeth* incorporated, but not with privilege of sending Burgeses to Parliament.

Another Manor in *Godalming* keeps its name *Farncomb*, little varying from what it is written in *Domesdei Fernecome*. This was held in Demesne by the Bishop of *Baieux*. *Ansgot* was Lord of it in the Confessor's reign, and had the liberty of going with it where he pleased. This lies low for it had 15 Acres of Meadow and but three Rent-Hogs. The name is from a Valley upon the brow of which *Ferne* grew. The value was in both reigns but of

24 s. *per Ann.* There was on *Lofus* a *Præpositus* of the King who claimed this, and the Inquest found for him that he possessed it when the King was in *Wales*, and afterwards till the Bishop was in *Kent* as the King's Lieutenant, who then turned it over to his Manor of *Bramley*.

Hameldon

Stands south of *Godalming*, bordering upon *Black-Heath* Hundred. It is named from some Hill or Rising-ground. This at the Survey was in *Edward* of *Salisbury*, held under him by one *Ralph*. *Azor* held it of King *Edward*. Here was besides other Lands, three Acres of Meadow, a Mill, and thirty fat Rent-Hogs. The whole value in both reigns was but of ten shillings *per Ann.*

The Vicarage is in the Gift of Mr. *Elyot*.

Cbidingfold.

This Parish, with *Dunsfold* and *Awfold* in *Black-Heath* Hundred, stands in a line upon the border of *Suffex*. If the termination of the other two be from a *Fold* or Enclosure this may be so too. I find no mention of it in *Domesdei* and believe therefore it was Waste at the Conquest, and the Manor erected since. It had in *Edward* Ist's time a Church and a Chapel annexed to it, at what time erected 'tis not said. This Chapelry is *Haslemere*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*, in the patronage of the Dean of *Salisbury*.

Haslemere

Is a *Borough* and Market-Town in the South-west Angle of *Surrey*, named perhaps from being a *Mere* or Border of the County. Tradition makes it a considerable place before the *Danish* Depredations. It is thought to have stood higher upon the Hill before those Plunderers razed it. I believe it

had not recovered itself upon the Conquest. It is a Chapel to *Chidingfold*, in the Manor of *Godalming*, dedicated to St. *Bartolomew*: The Dean of *Salisbury* has the Lordship. This Town sends Burgeffes to Parliament, which probably was owing to the Interest of the Great Earl *Warren*, who was an Instrument to introduce that part of the *English* Constitution.

The Bishop of *Salisbury* is said to have obtained a Patent for two yearly Fairs here from *Richard II.* which was renewed by Queen *Elizabeth*; because *Haslemere* was an Appendage to this Manor of *Godalming*. But if the Bishop was disseized of his Manor of *Godalming*, and his Revenue granted to the Dean by *Henry II.* how could this be, unless it be understood that the Bishop moved for the sake of his Church, which it was indeed his concern to be careful of?

Witley

Stands north of *Haslemere*. It is a Parish of great extent. In the Confessor's time it was held by Earl *Godwyn*, and rated for twenty Hides, the value of the whole was 15 *l. per Ann.* At the Survey the Manor was in *Gilbert* the Son of *Richerius de Aigle*, the only one he had in *Surrey*. Then it was valued at 16 *l. per Ann.* It was populous, for there were 37 *Villanes* and 30 *Cotars* in it. There was a Church, three Acres of Meadow, and thirty fat Rent-Hogs.

In this Parish was *Oxenford* given to the Abbey of *Waverley* by *Richerius de Aquila*, and confirmed to them by Pope *Eugenius*. This place seems to take its name from the *Wye* upon which it stands, as *Ouseford*. For *Ouse*, *Isis*, *Tame*, *Avon* were general Names for a Stream, meaning no more than the River. Whilst *Britain* was subdivided into the Districts of its *Reguli*, the chief of that District was well enough understood by the River. But
when

when the Country was under one Head, and Commerce was set up, there was a necessity to give their Streams more distinguishing Names. There is *Oxenford* upon the *Welch, Wye* or *Severn*, whither the *Danes* retreated after their Defeat at *Ware* by *Alfred*. And the City of *Oxford*, as *Leland* hints, is but from *Ousney-Ford*, an Island where the Monastery stood.

The Church is dedicated to *All Saints*. The Vicarage in the Gift of *Mr. Smith*.

In *Edward Ist's* time it had a Chapel of Ease which is *Thursley*.

Hind-Head which reacheth a great way on the *Portsmouth Road*, and is continued to the *Cherte*, the extremity of *Surrey*, is a miserable barren place filled with nothing but Heath. The Valley between it and *Graze-wood Hill* is exactly like *Wales*; where between the Mountains is one Cot at half a mile distance from another, with a little Stream running by, and two or three small Enclosures for Grass or ploughed for Oats. The Surface of the Earth, as in *Wales*, pared off and dried serves for firing. In *Wales* they burn the Heath first in Summer if not prosecuted by Sportsmen for destroying thereby the Nests of *Grouse* or *Heath-Cocks*. The late Lord *Coningsby* got this practice provided against by the Game-Act. They might not burn but before the Breeding time and then it would not burn at all.

Thursley

Was antiently a part of the Manor of *Witley*. Some pious Lord built a place of service here to save the pains of the Countrymen from attending their Parish Church at a great distance, whilst they shewed a regard to Religious Offices, and he reckon'd himself obliged to encourage it.

By the Name it looks as if the Pagan Saxons, who never arrived at questioning a Deity, here worshipped *Thor*.

This Chapel or Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*.

Pepper Harrow

In *Domesdei* *Pipercherge* stands north of the River *Wye* from *Oxenford*. *Walter* the Son of *Other* was Lord here upon the Survey. One *Gerard* held the Manor under him. *Alward* had it under King *Edward*. It was then but of thirty shillings value *per Ann*. In the Conqueror's reign it was advanced to a hundred shillings. Here was a Mill.

The Rectory is in the Gift of the Lord *Middleton*.

The Manor of Horsenore

Lies between *Pepper-harrow* and *Shackleford*. In the Record it is written *Hormera*. It was the Manor of *Walter* the Son of *Other* who was also Lord of *Pepper-harrow*. *Tezelin* held it of him, whether the King's Cook or not it is not said. There was a *Tezelin* in that Office who enjoyed a Lordship at *Addington*, and a Dish of *Dilligrout*, by which that Manor was held, was served up at the Coronation of *Charles II*. There was a Mill here. The whole in King *Edward*'s time when *Alwyn* held it was valued at fifty shillings, in the Conqueror's at a hundred.

Puttenbam

Is not mentioned in *Domesdei* but erected into a Manor since the Survey. Adjoining to it is a place called *Wandborough* where was a Chapel dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, now desecrated. This seems to have been a Chapel of Ease to *Puttenbam*. I believe *Puttenbam* to have been, and *Wandborough*, at the

the Conquest in the Manor of *Shooland* in this Parish which has lost its old Name, or in *Lothesley* which joins to it, or in *Compton*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *John Baptist*. The Rectory in the Gift of the Crown.

Mr. *Aubrey*'s Editor from a Letter of Mr. *Swift* Rector of *Puttenham* informs us that the small Manor of *Shooland*, written on Epitaphs, *Suland*, was possessed by a Family named *Lusber* one of which had given the Parsonage-House and Glebe to the Rector of the Parish to sing Masses for their Souls: That in *Edward VI*'s time it was vested in the Crown, then granted to *Poulsted*, who sold to *Sandford*, who sold to *Bedell*, and we might have had perhaps three Sales more if Mr. *Bedell*'s Son had not piously re-settled it upon the Rectory. These *Lusbers* who had a Seat at *Compton* might be Builders of *Puttenham* Church and Endowers of it. Half the Livings in *England* might be forfeited if the Patron's desire to have his Soul prayed for be sufficient. The sacrilegious Devourers of Parsonages in King *Edward*'s and Queen *Elizabeth*'s reign were good at *Fineering*, covering Rapine with an outside of Zeal. *Thou that abhorrest Idols, Dost Thou commit Sacrilege?*

The Manor of Lothesley

Was in the Conqueror's time in Earl *Roger* who had three Lordships in *Wootton* Hundred. His Under-Tenant was *Turolde* who held it of the Confessor. And it was Privilege enough for an *Englishman* upon the Conquest to pay rent for his own Estate. It was valued then at 40*s.* *per Ann.* upon the Survey at sixty. It has been the Seat of the Family of *More*.

Compton

Was according to the Record in *Walter* the Son of *Othel*. Here was a Church. The whole in the

Confessor's time was valued at 8 *l.* *per Ann.* in the Conqueror's at nine.

The Rectory in the Gift of Dr. *Fulham's* Heirs.

Here are five Manors in the Hands of three several Lords, *Pested* and *Wested* in Sir *William More*, *Field-place* in Mr. *Quinell*, *Eash-bury* and *Downe* in Dr. *Fulham's* Heirs.

The Hundred of Farnham

BORDERS upon the Hundreds of *Godalming* and *Woking*, and upon *Hantsbire*. It is not in *Domesdei* esteemed a Hundred but called *The Land of the Bishop of Winchester*.

Farnham

Upon the extremity of *Surrey*, has its name from the great quantity of *Fern* once growing there. A Vill of the same name in *Hertfordshire*, and *Fornham* in *Suffolk* both were called so from their Fern: As *Hethfeld* in *Yorkshire*, in *Essex*, in *Hertfordshire*, in *Suffex*, are denominated from the Heath and uncultivated ground they chiefly consisted of.

The Record saith of *Farnham*, *Sanctus Petrus semper tenuit*, by which we are to understand that it was so in the Confessor's reign, and as high as Memory or Writings went. I am apt to believe this Church was built by a Bishop of *Winchester* at the time when the Cathedral stood which was dedicated to St. *Peter*. But even that was originally dedicated to St. *Amphibalus* the Instructor of St. *Alban*. According to a modern Critick we should say it was dedicated to his Cloak. But we must have a meaner opinion of the *Saxons* than they deserve, if we can believe a Church dedicated as early as the seventh Century to a Sham-Saint, nearer the time of *Amphibalus*

phibalus his Martyrdom. The Cathedral has been since dedicated to St. *Swithyn* Bishop here in 837 and Chancellor, and last to the *Holy Trinity*. The Foundation of this See is generally fixed *Anno* 650, eighty-one years after *Augustine* was settled at *Canterbury*. And it may have been earlier, for *Bede* before *Wina*, with whom others begin, mentions *Birinus* and *Agilbertus* his Predēcessors.

Winchester being the Residence of the *West-Saxon* Kings we are not to wonder at the plentiful endowment of that See on the Re-establishment of Christianity, which, as 'tis said of *March*, comes in like a *Lion* and goes out like a *Lamb*: Which like the Sun in its glory melts the Hearts of *Pagans*, but they cannot with their Power bequeath their Zeal to their Heirs, whom Prosperity intoxicates into Supineness and Neglect, if not into affronting and burlesquing their Benefactor.

We may rather be surprized that this wealthy Preferment ever came into the Church again after *Rufus* had kept it void ten years. It's highly probable the Bishop had protested against the Desolation the Conqueror made in the *New Forest*, pulling down such a number of Parish Churches and sending the Inhabitants to grazing. And therefore Resentment, and the Sweet of the Revenue brought the See in *Misericordia*. It is also probable that his Son *Henry*, struck with the fate his Brother *Rufus* met with, and several more of the Royal Family upon the very spot, was content to let the Bishop have his own again. Mr. *Manwood* computes, that in some Reigns after the Conquest two thirds of the Land of *England* were deemed *Forest* or *Purlieu* to the Forests. This made the *Charta de Foresta* a point as much insisted on as the *Magna Charta*.

Ethelbald the third *Saxon* Monarch is reckoned the Giver of *Farnham* to the Bishop of *Winchester*. The *Danes* had made great ravages hereabouts.

Yet, according to the Conqueror's Record, the Bishop's Liberty in King *Edward's* reign was rated for sixty Hides; in *William's* but at forty, though there were, in what the Bishop himself held, 36 *Villanes*, 11 *Bordars*, 11 Servants, six Mills and 35 Acres of Meadow, a hundred and fifty lean Rent-Hogs and half as many Fat. These Mills must have been most of them upon the *Wye* about *Tylford* and *Aulford* and *Frensham*. In that part which *Ralph* held of the Bishop were 22 *Villanes*, 9 *Bordars*, and 25 Fat-Hogs. The whole in the Confessor's time was at 55 *l. per Ann.* In the Conqueror's the Bishops Demesne was at 38 *l.* The lands of his *Homines*, Freemen, at 9 *l.* and the Church was farmed at 6 *l.* by *Osbertus de Ow*, who had also a Hide lying in *Hants*hire.

There was some farther Account in the Record but it is scraped out. In what Age, and for what reason this was done, Posterity must be ignorant.

The Bishop's Residence is at this place, except in Parliament time; Bishop *Morley* at the expence of 4000 *l.* purchased *Winchester-House* at *Chelsea* and annexed it to the See for his Successors. This worthy Prelate repaired the Palace of *Winchester*. He had a sum raised from leasing out *Walham* Park by Act of Parliament and from Tenements built out of his Palace at *Southwark*, yet this cost much more than he received by these Additions. He bestowed 8000 *l.* in repairs of his Castle of *Farnham*, which partook in the fate of the Church and Monarchy. Mr. *Denbam* garrisoned it for the King but was subdued by Sir *William Waller*. If this Age did not industriously gape after Libel and Fiction the Bishop's Memory would be held in honour amongst the greatest Men of his Time, for publick zeal and benefactions at the University, and in those Sees where he presided. Mr *Baxter's* endeavour to smother his Merit does but render it brighter in the eyes

eyes of all but those who believe every thing they Hear, nothing that they See.

The Castle of *Farnham*, which is the Bishop's Palace, stands upon a fine rising ground above the Town. It is said to have been first built by *Henry de Blois* Bishop of *Winchester* and Brother to King *Stephen*. But there may have been a Fortrefs there of much elder erection. It was laid even with the ground by King *Henry III.* when he quelled the power of his Barons. That Prince did not make so clear work every where, but contented himself with dismantling those Additional Fortifications which had been raised in the late Wars. And this is the reason that we find sometimes a considerable Retrenchment without the rest, and not in uniformity with the *Keep*, because it was made upon that occasion and not in the original design. This of *Farnham* was re-built by the Bishops after *Henry III.*'s time.

Farnham was forty years ago one of the greatest Corn-Markets in *England*. Abundance of Hops are now of the growth of this Neighbourhood. Here is a Free-School endowed by Dr. *Harding* and one *Massingbeard*. Mr. *Smith* a general Benefactor to the County gave 1000 *l.* to purchase 50 *l.* per *Ann.* for the Poor of this Parish. Bishop *Morley* augmented the Vicarage with 20 *l.* per *Ann.*

King *Stephen* granted the Parsonage to *Waverley* Abbey, and had the Pope's Bull for Confirmation, probably because it was an injury to the Bishoprick.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Andrew*. The Vicarage in the Gift of the Archdeacon of *Surrey*; formerly this was a Chapel of Ease to *Waverley*.

Here were no Parish Churches in this Liberty of *Farnham* at the time of the Survey. There might be Chapels of Ease; and when there were Churches *Waverley* engrossed their Great Tythes. There is indeed the Church of *Nissham* granted by King *Stephen*

Stephen to the Abbey with *Farnbam*. If *Nicsham* was in this District it has changed its name. *Farnbam* had a Chapel somewhere in *Edward Ist's* time, as appears from the *Valor* of that Reign: And I am apt to believe it *Frensham*; but cannot think that name corrupted from *Nicsham*: If it has been antiently written *Frenicsham*, it might be called in King *Stephen's* Charter *Nicsham*. Pope *Eugenius* confirms *Nicsham* and *Fernebam* of *Stephen's* Gift.

Seale

Has no place in *Domesdei* nor in the *Bodleian Valor*. The Impropriation is a part of the Carcass of the Revenue of *Waverley*, and went with *Elsted*, and *Frensham* to the same hands. The Church was a Chapel of Ease to *Waverley*. A stipend is paid to the Curate from the Impropriation which from the Family of *Salmon* came to that of Mr. *Bishop*. It is now a Chapel under *Farnbam*.

Elsted

Was reckoned in the Liberty of *Farnbam*. There is a Grant from *Giffard* Bishop of *Winchester* to the Convent of *Waverley* of two Acres of Meadow in this Vill, by the name of *Helested*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *James*. It was a Chapel of Ease to *Waverley* now to *Farnbam*. The Impropriation came from Mr. *Salmon* to Mr. *Bishop*.

Frensham

Upon the extremity of this Hundred and of the County was once famous for *Waverley* Abbey.

Here is the *Cherte*, next to *Hindhead*, a wild and desolate Hill whose Heath like those of *Wales* affords sometimes the *Red-Game* upon it. A stipend is paid to the Curate by the Impropiator Mr. *Bishop*. The Church was a Chapel of Ease to *Waverley*, now to *Farnbam*. The

The great Caldron which lay in the Vestry beyond the Memory of Man was no more brought thither from *Waverley* than, as report goes, by the Fairies. It need not raise any man's wonder for what use it was, there having been many in *England* till very lately to be seen, as well as very large Spits which were given for entertainment of the Parish at the Wedding of poor Maids. So was in some places a Sum of Money charged upon Lands for them; and a House for them to dwell in for a year after Marriage. If these Utenfils of Hospitality which drew the Neighbourhood to Contribution upon so laudable an occasion had committed Treason, as the Property of a Convent, they had not been too heavy to be carried off. Here are three large Pieces of Water, two of which belong to the See of *Winchester*, the third was the property of the Monks of *Waverley*, who had also a Pond in their Cloyster, and a Rivulet under the House. *Waverley* in a beautiful situation, was the first of the *Cistercian* Order in *England*, founded by *William Giffard* Bishop of *Winchester* Anno 1128. It is observable, that after mentioning the Consent of King *Henry* to this foundation, the Consent of the whole Convent was given; whereas the Endowment was not from the Monastery but from the Bishop. It must therefore be understood, that the Act was highly approved by them, though they seem only to have been Witnesses to the Execution. Thus the term *Consensi* of the great Men amongst the *Saxons* to what they had no property in must be meant. Unless as the Chapter chose the Bishop they interested themselves in the Revenue of the See; and looked upon the Guardianship of the Lands their Right as much as the Nomination of the Person. This Abbey at the Dissolution was valued at 174 *l. per Ann.* The Wood of *Northolt* was given to the Monastery by Queen *Adelize*. This may have been the

the antient name of *Holt*, whence the Waters come, or the northern part of it. The same Charter mentions *Weneberge* in possession of the Convent, but whether *Adelize* was the Donor it is not said. The Walls enclosed sixty Acres.

Holt-Waters have had their turn to come in vogue. The Age is edified by Variety. And perhaps with good reason a new Spring must be canonized to tempt those to use it who found no benefit from a Former; either that they drank it for Pastime, or observed not those Rules which are requisite to give reputation to any Process.

I say nothing of *Borough-Hill* lest I should say too much, and be taken for an Enthusiast in *Roman* Antiquities, if in this neighbourhood I look for *Calleva Atrebatum*.

The Hundred of Woking

EXTENDS from *Hants*hire to *Copt*born Hundred, hath those of *Chertsey* and *Elmley-Bridge* on the North, *Black-Heath* and *Godalming* on the South. It receives Name from the Vill.

Woking

Stands upon the River *Wye* in its course from *Guildford* to the *Thames*. And thence it seems to be called, as the *Ing* or Meadow upon the *Wye*. As this place was very woody, it may have been *Wyeoking*: The Meadow full of Oaks upon the *Wye*.

This was not so considerable, upon the Survey, as *Guildford*, but it had been so before when it gave name to the Hundred. The Conqueror held one Manor here in Demesne; it was reckoned at fifteen Hides, but never paid *Geld*. The Confessor had let it to Firm, and so did *William* to one *Osbert*.
Here

Here was a Church, and a Mill, and 133 Rent-Hogs.

Besides *Osbert* one *Walter* the Son of *Othel* held Lands belonging to the King which were then esteemed in this Manor; but in *Edward's* time when a Forester occupied them they were dissevered from it. The whole in the Confessor's time brought in 15*l.* Rent numbered; in the Conqueror's 15*l.* by weight.

Mr. *Aubrey* found that Anno 1329 *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March* had a Grant of this Manor for his Son *Geoffrey*: And that *Edmond* of *Woodstock* Earl of *Kent* second Son to *Edward* I. was Lord here, who I think must have had it first. A proof of the last being here is his Arms in the North Window of the Church, *England* a Bordure Argent. It may be that if *Edmond* had *Purbright* not *Woking* his Arms were here. King *James* granted this Manor to the Family of *Zouch* some time ago extinct. *Camden* saith, *Henry* VII. repaired and enlarged the Manor-House being the Inheritance of his Mother *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond* and inhabited by her.

The Living was once in the Priory of *Newark*.

Woking with six Manors more in this Hundred, so much of them as lay west of the *Wye*, were called the Bayliwick of *Surrey* in the Jurisdiction of the Castle of *Windfor*; disafforested by *Edward* III. and remaining Chace for the King.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter*. The Vicarage in the Gift of Mr. *Walter*.

The Bishop's Manor.

A Second Manor in *Woking* was in *Osborn* a Bishop, but of what See, whether *Norman* or *English*, the Record gives no account. He was not a Bishop of *Winchester*, but had been Lord here in the Confessor's reign. He had a Mill, fourteen Acres
of

of Meadow, and twenty-eight fat Rent-Hogs. Annexed to this Lordship was the privilege of grazing a hundred and twenty Hogs in the King's Woods, but no right to Paunage there. *Ansgot* and *Geoffrey* the Bishops | Freemen held each a Hide of this Land. The whole in *Edward's* reign was valued at ten pounds Rent, in *William's* at nine.

This may have been the Manor of *Purbright*, which had for many years after the same Lord as *Woking*. There was a Chapel of *Pirfrith* which I take to be *Purbright* under the Church of *Woking*.

Sutton a Manor in the Family of *Weston* is most pleasantly situated, they had it by gift of *Henry VIII.* *Whitmore-Pond* upon the Heath belongs to this Estate.

The Manor of *Sutton* was in *Robert Mallet*, at the Survey. *Wenefi* had held it of the Confessor. Some part of these Lands seem to have been withdrawn, because their value was in *Edward's* time 8*l.* per *Ann.* in the Conqueror's but 100*s.* Yet there remained to it according to the Record, three Hides. It had been rated for five. Here was a Mill, 20 Acres of Meadow and 25 fat Rent-Hogs. Upon the Inquest the *Verdict* of the Jury was that *Durand* had seized this Estate without the King's Brief or Livery.

The Living of *Woking* was charged in *Edw.* Ist's time together with a Pension which the Monks of *Stoke* received from it.

The Manor of *Broke-Wood*, is in this Parish, and the Manor of *Bridley*.

Sende

A little south of *Woking*, hath its name from its sandy soil: So *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire*, of the same sort of Ground. Mr. *Camden* indeed, zealous to find out the *Salenæ* of the Romans, observing a Camp there of their fortifying and numerous Coins
in

in the Warren and Vill adjoining, was imposed upon by somebody to believe it written antiently *Salndy*, which all enquirers have given up for want of proof from Court-Rolls and Writings as antient as Mr. *Camden's* time.

All the Land of *Send* is not of that sort, the part next *Horsley* is heavy enough for Agriculture and bears plenty of Timber. It was well peopled in the Conqueror's time though fallen from 20 *l.* Rent which it afforded in King *Edward's* reign to 15 *l.* 10*s.* Here was a Church and two Mills, eighty-four Acres of Meadow, 160 Rent-Hogs in Paunage time. The Manor was in the Confessor's reign in one *Carlo*; in the Conqueror's in *Alured de Merlebois*. Under him it was held by *Rainald*.

In this Parish was *Newark* Abbey, upon the *Wye*, whose noble Benefactors stript this Church to enrich that Monastery. The Patronage was in the Priory of *Newark*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. The Vicarage in the Gift of Lord *Onslow*.

Ripley

Adjoining to *Sende* stands upon the *Portsmouth* Road leading through *Guilford*. It is not mention'd by name in *Domesdei* but was then probably in the Manor of *Sende*, because there was about a third of *Sende* held separately from the Tenant of the Manor, rated at a third part of the value of *Sende*. It is a Chapel of Ease to *Send*.

Ockam

Stands between *Horslei* and *Ripley* stretching out to the side of *Wye*. *Domesdei* calls it *Bocheham*, but there is no room to question this in the place. It seems to be named from its plenty of Oaks. The River which is navigable from the *Thames* to *Guilford* brings to *Ockam*-Mill Coals for the use of this antiently

tiently Woodland Country, and carries their Timber and Hoops of which many Loads go off here. They are made chiefly of small *Hazle-wood* in the place where they grow. Some are bent and ready for use, others only pared fit to bend and carried to *London* streight.

Upon the Survey *Richard de Tonebrige* was Lord here. *Elmar* had held it of King *Edward*. Here was a Church, and two Fisheries. The whole in both reigns was valued at a hundred shillings.

The great Family of *Stafford* afterwards Duke of *Buckingham* enjoyed this Manor in the fourteenth Century, and possessed it till the reign of *Hen. VIII.* who granted it to *John Bourchier* Lord *Berners*. It came at length to the antient House of *Weston* whose residence is at *Sutton*. Thence it was purchased by Sir *Peter King* afterwards Lord Chancellor who was Baron of *Ockam*, and is succeeded in the Manor and Estate by his Son the Lord *King*. The Church is dedicated to All Saints. The Rectory in the Gift of Lord *King*.

East-Horsley

Joins to *Ockam* and to *Effingham* Hundred. It is a large Parish and with three more, *Walton*, *Cobham*, and *Abinger*, goes the breadth of *Surrey* from the *Thames* to *Sussex*. It is probably named from its intermixture of Wood and Pasture where was a breed of Horses. Upon the Survey this Manor was in the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *de victu Monachorum*. We find another in this County held by the same, *De vestitu Monachorum*. These were, I presume, the Monks of *Canterbury*. And I believe that Convent possessed of *Horsley* in the Confessor's time, because there is no other Owner specified. It was then worth 4*l.* in *William's* reign 5*l.* Rent. The Hogs in Paunage time were fifty paid to the Lord. There must have been much waste ground

in this place otherwise the value would have been higher, and the Soil is still apt to run into Bushes and Wood.

Mr. *Aubrey* met with a Tradition, that here had been a Priory of Black Nuns. I see no traces of such Building and believe the Story rose from Abbey Lands here belonging to *Canterbury*. This Church being a peculiar of the Arch Bishop's was in the reign of *Edward I.* visitable as in the Deanry of *Croydon*. The Rectory is in the Gift of the Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*.

Here are two Manors in Mr. *Fox*. The first where his House Stands is called Bishop's Manor once belonging to a Bishop of *Exeter* who lies buried here, but I have no proof that it ever was a Possession of the See. If it were such it must have been by exchange with the Monastery of *Canterbury*. But how then could the Alienation have been from the Bishoprick again?

The other is the Manor of *Roe-Barns* not long since the Residence of the Lord now in ruins. It lies toward *Hack-burst Downs*. One Gentleman enclosed part of the Common towards *Cobham* but he was defeated in his purpose and the Land thrown open.

West Horsley,

Something nearer to *Guilford* than the other, has been, I believe, of the same Parish with the other, or rather *East-Horsley* with this. For I find no Church but the present of *West-Horsley*. And the Situation of it at the extremity of this Vill, and nearer to *East Horsley*, except the Manor House, looks as if it were designed for the use of the Inhabitants of both Manors.

Walter the Son of *Othel* was Lord here upon the Survey. In the Confessor's reign *Brix* held it when it was rented at 8 l.— in the Conqueror's but at

l.

6 l.—

6 l.— The Lord's fat Rent-Hogs were but twenty.

This Estate was long in possession of the Family of *Berners*; One of which according to *Domesdei* held in *Cambridgeshire* when the Record was made. The third in Descent from him wrote himself of *Berners-Rothing* in *Essex*, by which name that Parish still goes. Sir *Ralph de Berners* the fifth Descendent wrote himself of *Berners-Rothing* and of *West-Horsley*. Sir *James Berners* the fourth in the Line after they possessed *West-Horsley* has in the North window of the Chancel a Memorial of him. *Jacobus Berner Patronus*. This Gentleman was beheaded *An.* 1388 the eleventh year of *Richard II.* Sir *James* left a Son who died without issue, so the Inheritance fell to an uncle of Sir *James* from whom are derived three branches, that of *Hadham* still remaining, and those of *Writtle* and *Finchingsfeld* extinct.

Mr. *Carew Raleigh* son of Sir *Walter* was Lord here some time and lies buried in the Chapell which is the Burying-place to the Manor House. Next to his Coffin was found, upon digging a Grave, in a Nich of the Rock of Chalk, without any Coffin or Covering, a Man's Scull without other bones or room for any other. This is supposed to be that of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, there having been a rumour in the place that Mr. *Raleigh* kept his Father's Head by him to have it buried with himself.

Here then we may say lies one of the best Heads that *England* ever had to boast of. It is pity that the Process against him, and the Insults of his Judge pronouncing Sentence, were not laid as deep, to conceal the shame which will ever be due to the Authors of his ruin.

This might be the Head of Sir *James Berners*, but more probably of Sir *Walter*, from the report of the neighbourhood that this latter was preserved by his Son.

This

This Estate was purchased by Sir *Edward Nicolas* Secretary of State, who had returned from Exile with King *Charles* when the Measure of the Levellers Iniquity was full. Here he enjoyed a peaceful and pleasant Retreat, well expressed in his Epitaph, as is the occasion of his former Sorrows.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. The Rectory in the Gift of Mr. *Nicolas*, Lord of the Manor. In the Gallery of his House is a beautiful Set of Pictures; on one side the Heroic Sufferers for the Royal Cause, the Cause of Liberty; On the other the reanimated *Stamina* of Honour; *Quod optanti Divum promittere Nemo Auderet*——

About the Parsonage-House of this Vill are sometimes Foundations of Building discovered, which serve to build many Conjectures upon.

Speed amongst the Religious Houses of this County reckons *Horsleigh*, from what Authority I don't know. If Tradition goes for any thing the House was at *East-Horsleigh*.

East Clandon

Joins to *Horsley* and is nearer to *Guilford*, named from the Down above it, perhaps from being dry and clean. Of these *Clandons* I believe the same as of *Horsleys*, that they were two Manors antiently in one Parish: For I find no Church in this. There is one in the other. Where a Monastery is Possessor I see but little Church-Work going forward. Their Devotion lay another way to aggrandize their own Houses, neglecting the Cure of the Laity farther than sending out a Monk on Sundays and Holidays, or procuring some neighbouring Secular as a Stipendiary. If the Piety of a Man of Estate, whether in his own Right or holding of them, would build and endow, the Bishop encouraged it. And this I believe to have been the Case here after the Conquest. The Church however was here before

Edward I. for it was then distinguished by the name of *Clandon Abbatis* from the other *Regis*.

The Abbey of *Chertsey* had, upon the Survey, enjoyed this Manor time out of mind. They certainly had it in the Confessor's time because no Lord is mentioned for it in *Domesdei* but the Convent. The Woods were but small for there were but six Rent-Hogs. The value in *Edward's* reign was 6 *l.*— in *William's* 4 *l.*— there was an Estate here of two Hides which the Abbot purchased and laid to his Manor of *Chertsey*, It had been held by *Anschil*. The Bishop of *Baieux*, in the plenitude of his Power, carried these Lands into *Bramley* according to the *Verdict* of the Jury. His temporal Authority enabled him to make some Reprizals upon the Regulars.

The Rectory in the Patronage of the Lord King, Lord of the Manor.

West Clandon.

This was called *Clandon Regis*; it stands nearer to *Guilford* than *Clandon Abbatis*, in the Level under the Downs where the races are; *Edward of Salisbury* was Lord here at the Survey. The Manor was held under him by one *Hugh*, which in King *Edward's* reign was in the Hands of *Fulk*. The Value in that King's time was but of fifty shillings *per An.* In the Conqueror's at sixty. Here was a Church. The Woods were inconsiderable for the Lord had but five Rent-Hogs in Paunage time.

The Rectory is in the Patronage of the Lord *Onslow*, Lord of the Manor and Lord Lieutenant of the County, who has lately built the Mansion-House in a most elegant manner. The Family's first Settlement in this County was at *Knoll*.

Merroe.

Is situated between *West Clandon*, and *Guilford* bordering upon *Stoke*, *Domesdei* is silent as to the name.

name. We may I believe thank the exorbitant power of the Bishop of *Baioux* for our ignorance upon this point, whose *Præpositus* we find hereabouts acting the little Tyrant under the greater. These *Præpositi* were sometimes unalienable from Men in power. They have been brought into the World by them, and licked into a shape so like their own as to become amiable for dexterity in dirty Work. They were endeared by having suckled so much of their Milk, and became at length Stewards of their Conscience as much as of their Money. In the beginning of the sixteenth Century a List of the Gentlemen of the County was presented by Cardinal *Beaufort* Bishop of *Winchester* and other Commissioners appointed to tender the Oaths. In this are seven Gentlemen of *Meroe* named, none from *Stoke*, and but one from *Guilford*. This must have been in the reign of *Henry V.* or *Henry VI.*

I believe *Meroe* was once in *Guilford* or in *Stoke*. It appears to have been a distinct Parish in the reign of *Edward I.* As the King had a Park at *Stoke* from the Woods of which he received forty fat Hogs, it might extend this way, and might have no Improvement till after the making the Record.

The Church is dedicated to St. *John Evangelist*. The Rectory in the Patronage of Lord *Onslow*, who is Lord of the Manor.

Stoke

Joins to *Guilford*, standing a little lower upon the *Wye*. There are many Villages of this name in *England*. They are generally in the Dirt, called so perhaps from Peoples sticking in it. Thus Dr. *Stukeley* derives *Stukeley* in *Huntingdonshire*, written *Stivecle* whence his Family came, from *Stiff-Clay*. There is another of the same soil in *Bucks* or *Oxfordshire*.

The Conqueror held *Stoke* in Demefne. King *Edward* had let it out to Firm. It was rated for seventeen Hides but had paid no *Geld*. Here was a Church, two Mills, and 16 Acres of Meadow, Forty Hogs in Paunage time in the Woods of the Park. One *William* held the Parsonage under the King with Lands to it. The value of this Manor in the Confessor's time was at 12 *l.* — In the Conqueror's time at 15 *l.* — by weight. The Sheriff received from it twenty five shillings, perhaps his Perquisite when the People paid their Money by weight.

Stoke was one of those Parishes in the Jurisdiction of *Windsor* Castle, that part of it I understand, which lay on the *Windsor* side the *Wye*.

There was a Charge of Ten Marks which the Monks of *Stoke* received from the Church of *Woking*. *Newark* enjoyed the Parsonage. If *Newark* was ever reckoned in the Parish of *Stoke* that Priory might be called *Stoke-Priory*.

The Family of *Stoughton* long possessed this Estate. The Mansion House goes by their Name, or they have taken their Name from it. Sir *Nicolas* in his Epitaph, in the North-Chapell of the Church which was the burying-place of the Family, is said to have been the twentieth Heir male, and that they had been Owners here from the Conquest. One of these is on his Monument written *Nicolas Stoughton* of *Stoughton* Esq; buried *An. 1647*. If the Seat had given Name to them one would have expected to see it *Stoketon*.

If they were here upon the Conquest they must have held something under the King, not in their own right; The Church and an Half Hide one *William* held, which may have been, for any proof to the contrary, one of this Family. It is now extinct.

Stoke has been considerable enough to give name to the Deanry, which in the reign of *Edward I* was called the Deanry of *Guilford*.

The Rectory is in the gift of Mr. *Russel's* Heirs.

Guilford

Stands upon the *Wey*, pleasant and in a most healthful Air, and has the benefit of Navigation to *London*. The Roads to *Southampton* and to *Portsmouth* lead through this Town.

Mr. *Aubrey*, deriving the name, produces an Opinion that it was from Gold dropped in the Ford; and Dr. *Gale's* Conjecture that it was from *Gavel* a River-Island here. We have an old word *Guild*, *Gild*, for a Brotherhood, Society, College, much of the same kind, as *Hotel* called in both our Universities *Ostle*. It might in the *Saxon* times be named from hence, which I am ready to give up to any more plausible. A building upon a very old Foundation now turned to an Alms-House seems to have been of this Sort; or for the residence of the *Chauntry* Priests of our Lady's Chapell.

There is a Down in this part of *Surrey* within the Honour of *Windsor* called *Guildown*. If it be hereabouts it may have been *Guilford Down*.

Here are the Ruins of a strong Castle, the Residence of *Saxon* Kings. *Alfred* is said to have given it by Will to his Nephew *Ethelwald*. If *Alfred* ever lived here we may look upon it as the Seat of Justice and Piety. No man in the *English* Annals comes up to the Character of that Prince. His Magnanimity is visible in recovering his Right with a very small Force, the Integrity of his Mind being prospered every where. In all Acts of Government he appears to have been born for the good of his Subjects. He employed his Authority to eradicate those Vices which plundering *Danes* had introduced; made himself amiable to men of Virtue, and a terror to the Disobedient.

King *William* held it in Demesne. The chief of his Revenue from it was from Rents of Houses and from Tolls. He had here 75 *Hoge*, Houses, in which 165 Men dwelt, something more than two to an House. Those that some others held of him here had generally two in a House. The trade of Inns for Travellers, and shops to furnish the Country with its Fairs and Market, must have made it then populous as the same do now, besides the Clothing Business.

The Bishop of *Baieux*, the Viceroy, plaid his little squeezing Game here, and *Waleran* his *Præpositus*, shifting things from one Manor, and from one Owner to another, as they found their Advantage, of which the Record gives several Instances, King *Edward* received from hence 18 l.— *per An.* The Conqueror 22 l.— though the whole was valued at 30. And no doubt *William* was no loser by suffering it to go under value. Here is no mention of a Church, perhaps it had not been rebuilt since the *Danish* ravages. We find two in the reign of *Edward I.* St. *Mary*, and St. *Nicolas*, *William Testard*, according to the *Monasticon*, gave two Churches in *Guilford* to the Abbey of *Merton*.

According to *Blunt's ancient Tenures* there was one *Robert* possessor of an Estate here *An. 1234*, *Robertus Testard tenuit quandam terram in Villa de Guilford per Serjantiam custodiendi Meretrices in Curia Domini*. This is explained by another dated twenty years after: *Thomas de la Puille tenet unam Serjantiam in Villâ de Guildeford de dono Ricardi Testard per quam aliquando solebat servare Lotrices Curie Domini Regis, Et modo reddit ad Scaecarium* 25s.

These Laundresses who followed a Court might sometimes deserve the title here given them. It is the modern Language used for the Soldiers Wives who ride in the Baggage Waggon; and perhaps thence

thence came the ignominious name of Baggage for an ill behaved Woman,

Here is a School of good repute founded by *Edward VI.* which has produced some considerable Men reckoned up by *Mr. Aubrey*: Amongst the rest Arch-Bishop *Abbot*, whose Birth and Success he has a large account of, and his Character from the Lord *Clarendon*. This Prelate lies buried here. He built in *Guildford* a very handsome Hospital and endowed it with 300 *l. per An.* One hundred is appointed for setting the Poor to Work. The other two for a Master, 12 Brethren and eight Sisters.

A Church in the middle of the Town is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, the Patronage of it in the Crown. Dr. *Morley* Bishop of *Winchester*, by Will, gave 20 *l. per An.* to augment this Rectory.

Another Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*, the Rectory in the Gift of the Crown. These two Churches were united by Act of Parliament. The Right Honourable the Lord *Onslow*, at that time Sir *Richard*, gave 200 *l.* for purchasing an Augmentation to the Living.

In Trinity Church in our Lady's Chapell was a Chauntry founded by *Henry Norbrige* and *Alice* his Wife, who lie buried with an Epitaph dated *An. 1517.*

On the north side of the Choir is a Monument for *Will. Hammond Esq;* sometime Mayor of *Guildford*, a founder of the Free-School, and Benefactor to *Baliol College Oxford*, bearing date 1575. Upon which the Erector has put up a Prayer, not for the health of Mr. *Hammond's* Soul, but to prevent the application of *Horace's* ——— *mox daturos Progeniem* ———

“ *The Memory of whose good Deeds God grant may
move others to do the like.* ”

Another

Another Church dedicated to *St. Nicolas* stands on the southern side of the River; The Rectory is in the Patronage of the Deanry of *Salisbury*.

Here are Epitaphs for several Rectors. One of them *Mr. Ralph Lepton* new built the Parsonage House *An. 1500.*

Worplesdon

Joining to *Stoke* is one of those Parishes which were disafforested, and are in the Jurisdiction of the Honour and Castle of *Windsor*. *Earl Roger* had this Manor upon the Survey. *Torold* held it under the Earl. In the Confessor's time *Osmund* held it. Here was a Church and a Mill. The value of the whole in *Edward's* reign and in *William's* was at 10 l.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. The Rectory in the Gift of *Eaton College*, by exchange with the Crown for another, which is settled by Act of Parliament. *Gilbert de Beseville* gave an Estate here to the Abbey of *Waverley*, and probably the Parsonage, by which means the Presentation might come to the Crown, if it were not there before as being in the Forest.

On the North-side of the Chancel is a Chapell supposed to have been a Chauntry. There is a Tomb with a plain Stone upon it without Legend or Remains of any. If this was for the Founder his name was otherwise kept up as long as Chauntries stood, and his Obit observed. Many such there are because it was thought the Chauntry Deeds would be *Ære perenniora*; though they had some Jealousies, when they cursed the Dissolvers of, — *Amor sceleratus habendi.*

Ashe

Borders upon *Hants*hire and runs up a great way by the side of it towards *Windsor*. It was antiently Forest and one of those Parishes in the Bayliwick of

of *Surrey* turned into Chace, and brought under the Honour and Castle of *Windsor*.

I find nothing of it in *Domesdei*, therefore believe it to have been erected into a Parish between the Conqueror's reign and that of *Edward I.* For then it had a Church with which was charged a Pension, probably for some Tythe-free Lands in *Frimley* whose Possessor built the Chapell there. It is called in that *Valor* the Church of *Esse*, which is the same with *Ash*, as appears from the Names of *Ashwell* and *Sheppall* in *Hertfordshire* written *Escewelle* and *Escepebale*.

This Parish consists of three Manors called sometimes Tythings. That of *Ash* is in *Winchester* College, who are Patrons of the Rectory. A second named *Normanby* in the Family of *Woodroffe*. The Third is *Frimley* where is a Chapell of Ease to *Ash*; This Manor is in the Family of *Tickborne*.

The great *Tumulus* upon *Collingley Ridge* seems to be *Celtic* from its being ditched about.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter*.

Bagshot

Stands at the extremity of the County, upon the great Road from *London* leading by *Stanes-Bridge* into the West. It joins to the Forest of *Windsor* and till lately was a part of it. There was a Royal Park here, which was very common, lying close by a Forest, and often in different hands from the King's, but at first granted out of it.

There has been a Chauntry here, I believe more antient than the Parish Church, though it may have been turned into a Chauntry from some Chapell that was of longer standing. It is now an Inn, the Sign of the King's Arms, it should have been King *Henry's* Arms.

Here the Earl of *Arran* Chancellor of the University of *Oxford* has a Seat.

This

This place was comprehended under *Windleſham* in the Jurisdiction of *Windſor* Caſtle, diſafforeſted and turned to Chace.

Windleſham

Is near in Situation, and by its name near of Kin to *Windſor*. This was written by the Saxons *Windelſcora*, and in the eldeſt of their Writings *Windleſceora*. Mr. *Camden* would take this from the *Winding-ſhore* or courſe of the River. But it ſeems more natural that the High ground was called *Windle*, or *Wind-Hill* from being expoſed to the Wind. That the laſt part of the name is from the Shore need not be queſtioned. Thus *Wandleſora*, *Wandſworth*, is the Shore upon the Mouth of the River *Wandle*.

Windleſham probably is from the ſame *Wind-bill* where when a Houſe was built for ſome of the Royal Huntſmen or Foreſters, the Saxon name *Ham* was added to it. When the Confeſſor gave the Manor to the Church of *Weſtmiſter* it was almoſt all Foreſt.

It is not to be expected any thing of this place ſhould be in the Record, all having been under *Windſor*. Yet the Church is more antient than *Edward I.* as appears from the *Bodleian Valor*.

Mr. *Aubrey* had ſeen a Date but too much de- faced to be read. Yet he has this, upon a Beam.
 “ *William Whitebill* was maker of this Werke:
 “ Pray ye for all the Werkemen of this precious
 “ Werke of this of *Windleſham*. Amen.
 “ *Quod R. Marmion*.” If by any ſignifi-
 cant Mark of theſe *Werkemen* they have recommen-
 ded themſelves to the Devotions of the Free and
 Accepted Maſons it is known only to the Know-
 ing. They were never ſuſpected of praying for
 the Dead, unleſs it may be collected from their
 having a Pair of Shoes and a Staff ſet at the door in
 a ſerene

a serene Country of late. Was that sagacious People jealous that they had an Office to pray for the Revival of Monarchy amongst them or something else equally disagreeable, that they were sent off like *Templars* and their Order affronted? They were aware having been imposed upon by a *Latin* Secretary advising the *Spaniards*, in a Letter from their Council, to return to the Allegiance due to their Natural Sovereign King *Charles*. - I find *Philip Mar- mion* a great Man in *Edward I.*'s time. Perhaps *Robert* his Father had this Manor granted him and built the Church which is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*: The Rectory in the Patronage of the Crown.

Horsbill.

I place the following Villages at the end of the Hundred of *Woking*; which as they stand the Reader may order into that of *Chertsey* with as much ease as a Vagrant's Settlement is quashed. My design is not to unravel the present Appointment of these Divisions, but to trace them in their antient State. There is not indeed much Evidence for the settling *Horsbill* and *Purford* in *Woking*, though some will appear. But if the Lands north of these Parishes were in that Hundred, a little proof will be sufficient.

Horsbill has no place in *Domesdei* to ascertain its Being. In *Edward I.*'s reign it had no Parish-Church, but a Chapell under *Woking*, at which the Inhabitants of *Purford* also attended. It is called *Capella de Horsbull et Purford*. The accurate Mr. *Brown Willis* finds this Chapell to have been antiently in the Nomination of the Priory of *Newark* as the Church of *Woking* was. It is at present in Trustees. The Stipend for serving it is paid from the Impropriators. This has been called a Vicarage but goes not for such in any *Valor Beneficiorum* that I have seen. And there is an Epitaph in

in the Church without date; *Hic jacet tumulatus Johannes Aleyn Capellanus: Animæ cujus propitiatur Deus.*

The Lord Onslow is Lord of the Manor.

Purford

Being no where mentioned in the Conqueror's Record, we must be content with such evidence as can be had from the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. According to the *Valor of Edward I.*'s reign it was in a Chapelry under the Church of *Woking* joined with *Horsbill*, called *Capella de Horsball et Purford*. It has by some been stiled a Parsonage but nothing that I have seen makes it antiently such. Mr. *Oldys* who was buried here *An. 1703* is stiled on his Epitaph, *Minister of Pirford*

The name seems to have been from some Passage on the *Wye*. The great Water here, called *Sherewater Lake*, which is to be seen from the high Grounds of *West-Horsley*, may from its name have been heretofore some Boundary, of the old Forest of *Windsor* or its *Purlieu*. As it lies East of the Bailiwick of *Surry* which was disafforested by *Edward III.* there is room for Conjecture that thence it was denominated.

The Right Honourable the Lord Onslow by Gift of Mr. *Denzill Onslow* is Lord of the Manor.

It must be confessed that Mr. *Willis* makes the Abbey of *Chertsey* to have the Nomination to this Chapelry. We might have expected to find it in the Patronage of *Woking*. There were many Bargains and Exchanges between the Convents. The Church is not of high date. Upon its erection, from being under the Chapelry to *Woking*, the Monastery of *Chertsey* might have influence enough upon the Founder to obtain this Privilege, or to give *Newark* some equivalent.

The Manor house with the Park is said to have been the Residence of the Earl of *Lincoln*, afterwards of Sir *John Wooly* who built most of the Mansion-House. Sir *John* instructed Queen *Elizabeth* in the *Greek* Language. It was extraordinary for a Princess to aim at being Mistress of that Tongue. But her obscure Life allowed her time enough for such Improvements. She was qualified to observe how her *Puritan* Subjects, of whose leaders she was ever jealous, were perverted by Translations and Commentators. A farther advantage she had of reading *Plutarch's Lives*, and forming her Mind to that Greatness, which she seems to have copied from the celebrated Heroes of the two most renowned States in the World. She proved the *Salique Law* was not essential to Monarchy; and made so good a Judgment of her Councils, of her Statesmen and Commanders both at Land and Sea, that she found no reason to dread a Superior Genius in the rival Sex. *France* itself, with all the regard she shews to this branch of the *Salique Law*, has admitted Queens to be Regent; which is investing the Ladies with that Power the Constitution declares against.

The New River, as it is called, is of great benefit to the Country. It has been made near a hundred years. I cannot find who were the Projectors of it.

Wisley

Stands north to *Purford*, and was unquestionably at the making the Record in *Woking* Hundred, From what I can see I believe the Hundred of *Godlei* or *Chertsey* contained no more than the Possessions of that Monastery; as the Hundred of *Farnham* is said in *Domesdei* to be *The Land* of the Bishop of *Winchester*, under a Jurisdiction of its own Lord, exempt from that of any other Hundredaries. Some are esteemed Half-Hundreds, and in other Counties those

those Districts are called so. I find no such Distinction in *Surrey*, because the Inquisitors were not looking for the reason of the *Saxon* Appointments, but the Value of every Manor and to what Division it belonged. That of *Effingham* could be neither a Hundred nor a Half-hundred otherwise than that it was subject to a Hundredary of its own.

Wiselei, as it is written, was the Manor of *Osnuold*. It had been held by Earl *Harold* in the Confessor's reign, when it was valued at 40 shillings per An. in the Conqueror's at sixty. In the former it was rated for three Hides and a half, in the last at but one and a half. Here was a Church, a Mill and six Acres of Meadow, A Fishery value five pence. The Wood paid but six Fat Hogs.

Mr. *Aubrey* has seen that this Estate was in *William* Marquis of *Berkley*, given by his Will An. 1491 to *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*. This seems to have been that Lord *Stanley* who turned the *Equilibre* for *Henry VII.* standing off with his Men, when commanded by *Richard* upon the day of Retribution for past Enormities, to engage the Enemy. It was a proof of clear Courage to hazard the Life of his eldest Son, whom *Richard* had with him and threatned to murder upon the Father's refusal. Nor is that to be attributed to *Richard*'s want of Resolution, who, with the King of *Sweden*'s Hardiness, threw away his own Life, cutting his way to attack his Rival: But rather to the good Nature of his Followers who could not but admire such an elevated Spirit.

If this ran in the Blood as sometimes it has done, though much of it may have been owing to Example and Education, the Son might have expired with parental Ardour, and animated his Father's Soldiers to revenge.

We have an instance of filial Honour in the great *Bertie*, who, upon his Father's being made Prisoner by

by the Parliament-Army, fell upon their Guards on purpose to be taken, that he might have a chance to succour his Father dying of his wounds. He succeeded in his project but came too late to do him service, after so great expence of blood.

The Church of *Wisley* is in the Gift of the Lord *Onslow*.

Bisley

Seems named as some other Villis from a Hind the female of a Stag, either from their dropping their Calves there, or sheltering themselves in Hunting-time. There is no mention of it in *Domesdei*, therefore it will be hard to fix its Hundred. But as I do not find that it ever belonged to *Chertsey*, I am inclined to let it go with its neighbours in *Woking* till better evidence appears.

What is said of *Carlisle* House upon *Lambeth*, pag. 25. of this Piece should have had this added to the Arms of the See of *York*, which are two Swords in Saltire with a Crown in Chief; Upon a later View I have found a Crocodile in Base, which I leave to the Adept in Heraldry.

Henley,

The Manor in *Domesdei* written *Henlei* seems to be that between *Worplesdon* and *Ashe*. It is named from some High Ground in it, *Hean* signifying High and *Lei* Land. Thus *Heanstige* is the *High-Way*, Roads having been made with an *Agger* highest in the middle.

This belonged to the Abbey of *Chertsey* at the Conquest, and had been theirs in the reign of King *Edward*, by Grant of *Azor* who at his death gave it to them for his Soul, *pro Animâ suâ*. This was asserted by the Monks, and they had the King's Brief to shew for their Title. In the Confessor's time the Lordship was rated for eight Hides; in

M

William's

William's for five and half valued at 100 shillings *per Ann.* It had before been set at 6*l.*

The Record saith expressly that there is a Church, four Acres of Meadow and fifty Hogs in Paunage time.

What Alterations have been made here upon the Afforesting and Disafforesting does not appear. The latter happened not till *Edward III.* Yet the Parish Church seems to have been sunk before *Edward I.* For neither the *Valor* of that Age, nor any other that I have seen mentions it any more than Mr. *Willis.*

Weneberge

Is another Manor in the Record of *Woking* Hundred. It was in *Geoffrey Orlatelle.* It is said not to be in the Lands of *Asgar*, who must be therefore supposed either a Borderer upon *Weneberge* or a Claimer of it. *Suen* and his Brother *Leuin* held it in the Confessor's reign, when it went for seven Hides valued at 7*l.* In the Conqueror's reign it was reckoned but for three Hides, the value the same. The two Brothers held it as two distinct Manors, but they were brought to one at the Survey. Here was a Parish Church, six Acres of Meadow, and 30 fat Rent-Hogs.

I don't know any name so near this as *Woodbridge* near *Stoke.* Its Church and its Manor may have been absorbed into another by the Monks or by the Crown.

In the Bull of Pope *Eugenius III.* in which he confirms to the Monastery of *Waverley* the Estates given them by King *Stephen* and Queen *Adelize*, I find *Weneberge* also confirmed to them. But whether they kept it till their Dissolution or exchanged it I have not seen.

The

The Hundred of Chertsey

IS the north-westerly part of Surrey bordering upon *Windsor-Forest* and the *Thames*: On the East lies *Emley-Bridge* Hundred; on the south *Woking*. It has been most antiently called the Hundred of *Godlei*, and so it is in *Domesdei*. But after the Conquest the Monastery of *Chertsey*, the place of chief account in it, had the honour of giving name. That of *Godlei* seems to have been from the Good or Fruitful Land which was in it. *Lei* serves us still for unploughed ground which is not Meadow, but altogether for grazing, called a *Ley* or *Leasow*.

Chertsey

Stands upon the *Thames* something above the confluence with the *Wye*. It has been written *Cirotesege*, *Sirotesege*, *Certesege*, and in latin *Cirotis Insula*. This was a sort of *Peninsula* lying between two small streams on two sides and the *Thames* on a third. This was a Mitred Abbey and had a seat in Parliament, one of the twenty-nine Abbots and Priors who held of the King *per Baroniam*. Its foundation is placed as high as the year 666. But there is some difficulty in making out what the Monks say of it. In the *Monasticon* we find, "*Chertesey fundata a Frithwald & Erkenwaldo Patre Anno 666 regnante Egberto. Loca; Sirotesege, Tarpe, Egeham, Cbeleham, Getinges, Muleses, Wodeham, Hunc Waldeham.*"

Egbert the first Saxon Monarch reigned *Anno 800*. *Frithwald* Viceroy to *Wulphere* King of *Mercia* is generally allowed to be founder of this Monastery. We might have supposed *Chertsey* at that time in the *West-Saxon* Kingdom. But *Mercia* might have gained

gained ground upon that Nation; *Wulphere* is allowed to have began his reign in *Mercia Anno 559*. And *Erkenwald* was Bishop of *London Anno 675*. For we are to understand *Pater* for a Bishop, which some have made the Parent of *Fritbwald*. So much is that a mistake, that *Erkenwald* was made Abbot of *Chertsey* and *Fritbwald* committed his only son to his care. In *Fritbwald's* Charter of Donation it is expressly said that it was *ad augendum Monasterium quod primo sub Rege Egberto constructum est*. Here is the very Scite of the Convent given by one Man whereas another had built it before in a King's reign whom Nobody knows, except he lived above a hundred years after the foundation.

This looks as if the Deeds of the Convent had been lost or destroyed by the *Danes* and that the Monks had compiled this out of Hear-say and some Leiger of their Lands. The Bishops are sometimes stiled Founders of Monasteries, where their Assistance is explained into Direction and Encouragement. I don't know whether *Erkenwald* was commuting for the Sins of *Wina* his Predecessor, who is chronicled for simoniacally purchasing his preferment of *Wulphere*. It is much that the immediate Successor of *Peada*, who first of the *Mercian* Kings embraced Christianity, should so early fall into the practice of selling, whilst Zeal was in its infancy and consequently warm. We may judge it was better for his Subjects that the Conversion of his Country was not deferred till his reign, who did his endeavour to render it odious by advancing such a Wretch for example to the Flock, and pillaging the spiritual revenue. This was indeed selling his Master; and exposing his new Religion, which had so little influence upon its Votaries, to the contempt of Infidels.

There was a Law till the reign of *Charles II.* that made a Benefice forfeited if simony was proved in a Predecessor

Predecessor at any distance of Time. It is now not to take place except the simoniacal Incumbent or simoniacal Patron be alive.

The Abbot was a kind of little Prince hereabouts, whose Lands and Parcels of Lands were as endless to enumerate as it would be the Possessors who have held them since the Dissolution. This Abbey was dedicated to St. *Peter*, valued upon the suppression at 659 *l. per Ann.*

Indeed the old Names are so much lost, either by the Afforestation of the *Norman* Kings and those who succeeded them; or from new-erected Manors and Houses after the Resort of the Court to *Windsor*, which brought new Inhabitants to this Country, that we must sit down in our ignorance. The *Monasticon* has a very particular account of the first Lands that belonged to the Abbey, with their Buttings and Boundings. But the names are so obsolete, and the description so defective, that no tolerable Sketch can be given. *Fritbwald* grants all upon the River from the *Antiqua Fossa*, i. e. *Fullingditch*. This may mean the raised ground between *Egham* and *Stanes* designed perhaps to keep the *Thames* here from overflowing its Level, as *Black-Wall* prevents its covering the Marshes of *Essex*. Another terminus is *funnings*, said to be the boundary of another Province. This may be *Sunning-Hill* in *Berks*. That *ad Waymutbam* is certainly the Mouth or *Ostium* of the River *Wye*. The Boundaries on the Land side are such as, *the great Willow*, *the sweet Fountain*, *the Elm*, *the old Haw-thorn*, *the Oak*, *the three Hills*, *the three Trees*, *the old Appletree*, *the black Sallow*.

This the Donor signs with the Cross, as he expresses it, *pro ignorantia Literarum*. This was a Mark of Greatness that they must keep people under them to write their Name.

Mr. *Aubrey* saith, there were two Parsonages here, one belonging to the Abbot, the second to the Sacrist, now in private hands.

The Church is dedicated to *All Saints*: The Vicarage in the Gift of the Family of *Hunter*.

In the reign of *Edward I.* the Church of *Chertsey* was rated together with that of *Egham*, and *Chavebam*. The last I believe to have been *Chobbam*; and that the three made but one Parish which had two Chapels of Ease now Churches. The Vicarage of *Chertsey* is also charged in the *Valor*, and a Pension from it, or to it, higher than the value of the Vicarage.

The Abbot kept Red Deer in the Waste of his Manor, and excused the Tenants from paying much for their Meadow-ground in consideration of Damage they might receive.

The Abbey had a Manor in *Godlei* Hundred called *Pelitorde* which seems to have bordered upon the Forest, because the Record says, three Hides of Land in it were held by King *William* in his Forest. This Land had been rated at twenty-seven Hides, *Harold* held it of the Confessor and brought the charge down to sixteen which the Inquest bring in as done without proper Authority. Here was a Mill, sixteen Acres of Meadow, and 20 fat Rent-Hogs. The whole was valued in *Edward's* reign at 10 *l.* in the Conqueror's at 18 *l.* This I believe to have been given to the Monastery by *Edward* the Confessor, *Harold* possessing it but for a Time, or getting something in exchange: Or the Abbey might purchase it of *Harold*.

St. Ann's Chapel upon the adjacent Hill seems to have been erected for some Memorial. The Hundred Court for *Godlei* is kept at *Hardwick* a Manor under *Chertsey*.

Thorpe

Adjoining to *Chertsey* was at the foundation of that Convent given to it. It signifies as much as *the Village*, *Thorpe* in the Saxon language is so. And this was perhaps called so as a sort of suburb to the Monastery. It was esteemed a Manor at the Survey and acknowledged to be in the Abbey. It had been rated in the Confessor's reign for ten Hides, and valued at 12 *l*. In *William's* time but at seven Hides yet the valuation the same. It was pretty thick peopled, for there were in it 24 Villanes, and eight Bordars; of Wood there seems to have been none, the 24 Rent-Hogs it paid having been lean from the Herbage. Indeed the rich Meadows here did not admit Wood but turned to better account. Thirty-three Acres were reckoned here. And hence seems derived the name of *Godlei*, or good Ground.

At what time *Thorpe* was made a Parish I do not find. It seems to have been none in *Edward Ist's* time not being in the *Valor*. The Inhabitants probably attended some of the Chapels under *Chertsey*, either at *Egham* or *St. Ann's*. In this Church lie some of the family of *Denham* buried in the latter end of the sixteenth Century elder than those of *Egham*. It is dedicated to *St. Mary*: The Vicarage in the Gift of the Crown. The Family of Sir *John Leigh* of *Kent* were lately Lords of both the Manors in *Thorpe*.

Egham

Upon the bank of *Thames* where *Stanes-Bridge* lies over, was one of the first Possessions of the Abbey of *Chertsey*. The Manor is found to be theirs upon the Survey. It seems to have been curtailed by the Conqueror being in his time valued but at 30 *l*. which in the Confessor's was 40 *l*. The Record informs us that three Hides of Land were held

by *Gozelin* which in *Edward's* reign were in the Demefne of the Abbey. The whole is rated but for fifteen Hides which antiently was laid at forty. Yet there are found in *Egham* a hundred and twenty Acres of Meadow, which had a share in the name of *Godlei*. The Highlands were woody for the fat Rent-Hogs were fifty, the lean ones 25.

Mr. *Aubrey* upon this place mentions a Manor called *Ankerwyke* belonging to the Nuns of *Ankerwyke* in *Bucks*. It's possible the three Hides, which according to *Domesdei* *Gozelin* possessed, were by somebody given to *Ankerwyke* after making the Record. One *Hugh*, Abbot of *Chertsey*, himself gave to these Nuns of *Ankerwyke* Half a Hide of Land and five Acres in *Pernbers*, where that is I don't know. *Henry III*'s Charter confirms to them, *quandam Insulam in Thamis quæ vocatur Tingeyt*, this was the Gift of *Richard* Son of *Gilbert de Munfichet*, or *de Monte Fixo*, whose name goes with *Stansted* in *Essex*; and whose Family built there the Priory of *Tbrembale*. These Nuns had a Messuage at *Windsore* and a Rent from *Old Windsore*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*. The Vicarage in the Gift of the Family of *Scawen* Impropriators. The Chancel was built by Abbot *Rutherwyke* in the time of *Edward III*. as was that of *Great Bookham* in this County, a memorial of which in verse remains at both places. He is famous for Works hereabouts in which he employed a great many Poor, enclosing Lands, building a Mill, and planting a Coppice, and making of *Gratious Pond*, which perhaps gave occasion to his Poet for this line,

De Rutherwica per terras dictus & ampnes.

Here is the famous *Runmead* or *Rumney-Mead* where the Charters were signed by King *John*, the
Coples

Copies of which are enough dispersed, and it is no wonder that those Princes who came after him, should aim at the destruction of the original: Since they so long kept off from performance of Covenants, and not without a Tax, which was a sort of purchase made good those Liberties which had been so solemnly granted.

Here lived Sir *John Denham* Baron of the Exchequer who seems to have had the Estate with his first Lady *Cecily* daughter of Mr. *Kellefet* of *Egham*, as Mr. *Kellefet* probably had by marriage with a Daughter of Mr. *Bond*.

Sir *John Denham* the Baron's Son, resided also here, and celebrated *Cooper's Hill* in a Work like to stand longer than the Family-Monuments or the Applause of that Loyalty for which he sacrificed his Estate: That Loyalty which, though vilified by mercenary Scribblers in Satyr calculated for leathern Aprons, had as good a title as his Poetry to this beautiful description,

Strong without Rage, without o'erflowing full.

Here also dwelt Sir *John Dodderige* a Judge of the King's-Bench, whose Memory is kept up by a Jury empanelled at *Huntingdon*, a Copy of which hangs in every Ale-House of that place. He had, it seems, in a former Circuit reproved an Under-Sheriff for the meanness of the Jurors upon which a List was provided which invaded the gravity of the Bench: *Maximilian King of Toseland*, *Adam Prince of Godmanchester*; the rest were a Duke, Earl, Marquis, Lord, a Bishop of *Buckden*, and other sounding Names, ending with Knight, Squire, Yeoman.

Chobham

Lies about the middle of the Hundred, extended
2 towards

towards the western part of it. In *Domesdei* it is written *Cebbam*, and was one of the first Manors belonging to *Chertsey*, named perhaps from a Saxon Lord *Cebba* or *Ceabba*.

According to the Record this Manor was in the Convent in the Confessor's reign, by whom given or when I do not find. In *Edward's* and *William's* time it was rated for ten Hides. In the first it was valued at 16 *l. per Ann.* in the last at 15 *l. 10 s.* A parcel of the Lands were *firmed* of the Convent by *Odin* and *Cerbelin* which made 3 *l.* of the Money. Here were ten Acres of Meadow, twenty-five *Villanes*, and it seems to have been Woody for it afforded 150 fat Rent-Hogs. The Monks were as happy as the Age described by *Batius*.

——— *Quæ solebat*
Fejunia solvere Glande ———

Domesdei finds a Church and Chapel at *Chobham*, of both which the Monastery, we may presume, had the profit. I don't know whether the Chapel was not the place esteemed a Chauntry to which *Free Barnes* belonged: Nor whether it was not converted to a Chauntry. In the reign of *Edward I.* only one Church is charged for *Chertsey*, *Egham*, and *Chaveham*.

The Monasteries were generally at first contented with half the profits of a Living, and the Lord thought it sufficient to give them Half. Of this many instances might be given, one particularly at *Colesdon* where the Pope confirms to *Chertsey Medietatem Decimarum de Colesdon*. They afterwards hooked in the other half by sending out a Monk to officiate at these Parishes.

To give the Popes their due, they opposed these Encroachments for many years and asserted the Bishop's Power. They appointed and by their Bulls authorized

authorized the Bishop of every Diocese to make ample provision for every Vicar; so ample as for him to keep Hospitality; and this was to be done out of the Impropriation. This had afterwards the sanction of the state, and upon the Dissolution was not invalidated, but confirmed, by being excepted from other things that were abolished; as will appear in a Tract written by Dr. *Reeve* a *Civilian*, and reprinted, in Queen *Ann's* time, with a Piece of Sir *Henry Spelman*, by Bishop *Hooper*.

In pursuance of this Power, there was at the Bishop's instance, a handsome increase of the Vicarage of *Hatfield* in *Essex* settled for ever upon the Vicar; of Tythe-Hay and other Profits before that time received by the Priory as Impropriators. A Copy of this Instrument, written in a pious strain, is preserved by *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, who lease out the Impropriation in general terms; but such as would not exclude the Vicar, whom they present, from the benefit of that Augmentation if *Forma pauperis* did not exclude him.

And when a Vicarage was erected the Bishop was Judge of the Endowment as appears upon the Instrument preserved in the *Cotton Library* relating to the Church of *Effingham*.

Weever saith, from the Dissolver *Cromwell*, that the King's Highness (*Henry VIII.*) purchased the Manor of *Chobham* from the Abbot of *Chertsey*, with other Lands there to make a Park. At what time this was done we are not told. If it was after the Dissolution, it was the King's own and he needed not to buy of himself. If it was before, there were few Abbots that would have ventured to resist his *sic volo*. Those that did he made glorious Abbots by hanging them upon the Steeple of their Church. It might be perhaps in the infancy of his Attempt, when he was trying how far taking in the Monasteries would be relished; as the little *Wimble* makes way for the Augur.

Indeed

Indeed Cardinal *Woolsey* made his Experiment for him, by getting leave from the Pope to dissolve some of the lesser Houses to build his Colleges of *Christ-Church* and *Ipswich*. This entrance being made he concluded his way was open. But his Commons did not pass it without great reluctance. It hung long in their House. Sir *Henry Spelman* * reports the Tradition of his time; that the King sent for them and said; “ *I bear that my Bill will not pass; but I will have it pass, or I will have some of your Heads.*” Yet in his Speech after passing the Bill, recited by the same Author, † he makes it their Voluntary Act and an effect of their Confidence in him to perform so great a Trust. “ *I cannot a little rejoice when I consider the perfect Truth*” “ *and Confidence which you have put in me, in my Doings and just Proceedings; for you without my desire and request have committed to my order and disposition all Chauntries, Colleges and Hospitals, and other places specified in a certain Act, firmly trusting that I will order them to the Glory of God and the profit of the Common-Wealth.*”

’Tis something strange that he did not deny the Royal Assent to what he had so little inclination for.

Queen *Mary* is said to have possessed this Manor of *Cobham* after her Father: And to have sold it to Dr. *Heth* Archbishop of *York*, who according to Mr. *Strype* lived and died here after his Deprivation. There are Exceptions to this point of Mr. *Strype*’s History.

This Estate was granted away by King *James I.* and reverting to the Crown, another Grant of it was made by *Charles II.*

The Earthworks thrown up here would have looked more like the Defences of an Army if the Earth had been all on one side. I will not undertake

* History of Sacrilege, pag. 183. † Pag. 181. || Truth misprinted for Trust.

take to determine whether this be the *Antiqua Fossa Fullingditch*, mentioned as a Mound in *Fritbwald's* endowment of the Monastery, or the Bank near *Stanes*, but am inclined to believe the latter was.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Laurence*, in the Patronage of the family of *Walter*.

Byfleet

Stands upon the *Wye* and the new Stream runs here for some Miles. It was, upon the Survey, a Manor belonging to the Abbey of *Chertsey*, held under that Monastery by *Ulwyn* who was their Tenant for it also in the reign of the Confessor, when it was rated for eight Hides of Land and valued at 100 s. *per Ann.* In the Conqueror's time it went but for two Hides and half valued at 4 l. Here was a Church and a Mill, six Acres of Meadow, and ten fat Rent-Hogs; with one Fishery and Half another which paid 325 Eels.

Mr. *Aubrey* found a Grant of this Manor from *Edward III.* to *John* of *Eltham* Earl of *Cornwall* second Son of *Edward II.* We must then suppose that this Lordship or a part of it was possessed by the Crown, either by Exchange or Purchase, or Force. It's probable the Conqueror had taken some of the Lands not erected into a Manor at the Survey, because the value of them was lessened and the number of Hides. This Manor given to *John* of *Eltham* might comprehend the whole Estate of the Convent there when the King thought fit to make him such a Grant. There has been a Royal House in this place long since demolished. Queen *Ann* began another which was finished after her time. The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. It is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Crown. King *Henry VIII.* is said to have been nursed in this place. It is an objection to the Serenity of *Surrey* Air that the Particles which this Monarch sucked in should
be

be of so malignant a kind and capable of so terrible explosion. His Subjects might have wished for perpetual War in which he might have expended his impetuous Spirit upon a herd of Mercenary opposers. If the World must be set on fire to humour a giddy Driver, 'tis pity but he were to make his first Stage in *Greenland*, and have Rocks of Ice to check his progress. Success in trampling upon Foes or Friends does but encrease their appetite to trample. And they go backwards from their Port by a Tide of new Wishes for more Worlds to conquer, more Objects of their Ambition, Fury, and Revenge.

But perhaps he brought the *Stamina* of these into the Country with him.

The Hundred of Emley-Bridge

IS bounded on the North by the *Thames*, on the East by the Hundred of *Kingston*, on the South by *Coptborn* and *Effingham*, on the West by that of *Chertsey*. The Name of *Emley* may be derived from some feat or Estate of *Emma* King *Ethelred's* Queen. But if it were so the place has at present another. One *Ealmer* was Lord of *Apse* in the reign of the Confessor. If he built a Bridge across the *Thames* or presided in the Building it might be called after his Name. *Ealmer's-Bridge*, according to the fate of Words liable to corruption, may have been brought to *Emley-Bridge*. But for this I have no Authority. Wherever this was we may venture to say there was some Bridge remarkable enough to give Name to the Hundred. This Bridge could be only over the *Thames* or the *Mole*. The latter being an inconsiderable Stream in comparison with *Thames*, I believe a Bridge to have been antiently hereabout.

And

And this might be to *Shepperton* or *Sunbury* before there was any at *Kingston*. Mr. *Aubrey* has found somewhere that the more antient name of *Kingston* was *Moreford*. *Domesdei* has a Manor near *Kingston* by the name of *Limesford*, which gives room to believe that there was no Bridge there when that Manor was named. The River might be fordable at some seasons of the year.

Walton

Is surnamed *Upon Thames*, to distinguish it from *Walton* on the Hill. In the Record it is written *Waletone* probably so called from the Roman Fortrefs on St. George's Hill. This Parish *Cobham*, *Horsley*, and *Abinger* reach from the *Thames* to *Sussex*. It was upon the Survey the Manor of *Richard de Tonebrige* held in his own hands. *Erding* had held it of *Edward* the Confessor in whose reign it was rated for six Hides and valued at 8*l*. In *William's* for three Hides at the value of 14*l*. Here was a Church, a Mill, and a Fishery.

A second Manor in Walton

Was in *Edward* of *Salisbury*. *Azor* had held it under the Confessor. This consisted of the same number of Hides as that of *Tunbrige*, reduced upon the Survey to Half. It had been in King *Edward's* time valued at 8*l*. Under the Conqueror it paid 14*l*. There were in each of these two Manors eight *Villanes* and three *Cotars*. This had a Mill of the same Rent with the other, 12*s*. 6*d*. But here were 40 Acres of Meadow, and fifty fat Rent-Hogs. Here was a Forester whose Lands paid ten shillings.

The Camp on St. George's Hill may be one of the most antient in the Island, and the Work of *Cæsar* himself. If he passed the *Thames* at *Coway-Stakes*, according to the Conjecture of Mr. *Camden*,
who

who thought himself fortunate in that discovery, this is nearer to his passage than any other in *Surrey*. *Cæsar* saith it was eighty miles distant from his landing in *Kent*; either *Hythe*, *Deal*, or *Dover* answers. And he seems to have attacked *Cassibelan* and defeated him about *War-Close* in *Shepperton*, where the Earth has preserved Spurs, Pieces of Spears and Swords, and Bones, the *Exuvie* of a Battel.

I believe our Antiquary right in fixing *Cæsar's* passage hereabouts. But his evidence from the *British Chevaux de Frize* left in the River but a little beyond Memory has something sanguine in it. This may have been from a *Were* for Fishery of which according to the History of the Abbey of *Chertsey* there were many upon the *Thames*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter*, the Patronage of the Vicarage in the Crown: From *Queen Ann's* Bounty and another Benefactor, I am informed 400 *l.* lies in the hands of the Corporation ready for a Purchase to augment the Vicarage. *Mr. Palmer* is Lord of the Manor.

The Manor of Apse,

According to the Record seems to have been in the Crown, because some Lands there are said to lie in the King's Manor; though *Richard de Tonbrige* possessed three Hides of it. The Inquest brought in that *Richard* had produced no Livery of the Estate from the King. His Defence was that he had it from Abbot *Uulwold* in emendatione *Walton*.

In the Confessor's reign this was in the hands of nine of his *Thanes*, Officers, who were free to go with it whither they pleased. We have in the *English* Translation something of this old name remaining; Officers are called *Chieftains*, and thence seems to come that of *Capitain*, as Captain is pronounced by Foreigners.

In

In this Lordship were ten *Villanes*, six *Cotars* and two Servants; 46 Acres of Meadow, and six fat Rent-Hogs, valued in the Confessor's time at 3 *l.*— in the Conqueror's at 4 *l.*—

A second Manor of Apse

Was parcelled out to three several Tenants under *Richard de Tonbrige*. The Lands of one of these are said to have paid *Gabel* to *Richard*, but now to remain quiet in the King's Manor. The value of one of these is set at 12 *sh. per An.*

Mr. *Aubrey* had from Mr. *Ashmole* a Tradition that the *Thames* 200 or 300 years ago had shifted its Channel, and found a more southerly course, cutting off from *Surrey* that prominent point of *Middlesex* which lies at present within the curve of the River: And that a Church was carried away with the Stream. This had a better fate, to perish in a common ruin, than to obtain the Sur-name of *Defecrata* by the Indolence or Avarice of its Supporters.

Ireland gives an instance of a pious and gallant Spirit in the last Century; A Chancellor of the Church of *Connor*. He had a *Sine-cure* of 600 *l. per An.* upon which no Service had been performed, nor was there any Church to officiate in. He built a Church, upon the opening of which none appeared but himself and his Clerk, the Parish being divided into those of the *Romish* Persuasion and *Presbyterians*. He visited the Leaders of both and brought them to the Church with their Flocks, residing and living hospitably amongst them.

Had *Ultima Thule* produced enough of this Genius the Overbalance would not be at present so great, nor a necessity have appeared of applying to the Indifferents in Religion for what due Encouragement of Zeal and Piety might have accomplished.

Waybridge,

Must be a name from a Bridge over the *Wey*. The *Wey* itself seems to be named from its Mouth which is in figure of Y. The *Britons*, as it appears from Mr. *Baxter*, used to name things from the similitude they bore to the parts of the Body of Man or Beast. Thus *Pen*, the *Head*, was a Copped Mountain, as *Penmenmaur*, *Pengethly*, *Pendle*. I do not say that they or the *Saxons* pronounced the Letter as we do *Wye*. But they had a Letter in imitation of the Greek Ψ , in form of the *Ostia* of this River.

By the *Britons* I mean those of the lower Age who were a Province to *Rome*. For it does not appear to me that Those in *Cæsar's* time could either read or write. They that maintain they could, have only *Cæsar's Commentaries* to found their Opinion upon. And he saith no more than that the *Druids* of *Gall* had the *Greek Alphabet* which they used, *tam rationibus publicis quam privatis*. If the *Druids* of *Gall* had *Greek Letters* it may be fairly enough supposed those of *Britain* had so too. This shall be admitted. But if we go for the meaning of the word *Ratio* we shall have it best from the Pocket-Book of *Augustus* called his *rationarium*. In this he kept Account of the State of the Empire, of its Income, its Expences, and the Forces maintained in every part of it.

The same unquestionable Author indeed says that the *Druids* wrote down none of their Mysteries that they might be better secreted: which gives room to conjecture they could have wrote them if they would. So may we say a great *Norman* who signed his Grants with the Cross *pro ignorantia Literarum*, could have wrote his Name if he had applied himself to a *Writing-Master*, which he did not think necessary.

History farther informs us that *Cæsar* when in *Gaul*

Gaul wrote his Letters to the Senate in *Greek* lest they should fall into the Enemies hands : which makes against the opinion that the *Druids* understood the Language though they had the Alphabet. The Use these made of the *Greek* Letters might be no more than as Numerals to count by, as 1, 2, 3, 4.

But if at last a *Briton* with his Sword girt about his naked body, with no other Covering than figures died with *Woad*, whence they had the name of *Picts*; if these were Masters of Language, how comes it to pass that there is not one Scrap of their Writings left? That their new Guests the *Romans* or some of the *Aborigines* have preserved nothing of this Learning which their Descendents the *Cambróbritons* would have been highly pleased to produce?

Mr. *Camden* indeed and his Followers have given us a pompous Collection of *British* Medals. The Legend of these, where there is any, is in *Latin* Characters. Some of them are cœval with *Julius Cæsar*, who, I believe, was the first *Roman* that ever had his Head upon impressed Money.

These seem to me, at least the greatest part of them, to be evidently *Greek* or *Gothick*, brought hither as rarities by the *Romans*, and *Saxons*. For instance only, amongst the first is *Arviragus* in his Chariot, which answers to those struck for *Hieron* of *Syracuse* upon his Success in the *Olympic Games*. Here is a Racing Chariot with a Driver upon a Pedestal whose Head is just above the back of the Horses, and a Whip in his hand. Whereas a fighting Chariot had two Men in it, one to fight, the other to drive. And *Homer* makes a Heroe give his Companion the choice which Part he would take.

The *Saxon* Medals have frequently the *Hengst* or Stone-Horse. These are in different postures, sometimes upon his Hind-legs, sometimes upon all four, again winged for *Pegasus*.

Cynobelin has had much incense paid him, a great number being attributed to him. The face of these is very different. One has two faces as a *Janus*. Another is a Woman's Face. *Cuno* in *Saxon* is *Royal*. And *Bilin* is an old word for Tribute which may be found in usage with the old *French* and with the Inhabitants of *Spain*. So that *Royal Tribute* may by the help of Well-Wishers be formed into the name of a *British* Prince. I go no farther with them here, having heard that we are like to see published some different account of these Coins from what any body yet has hit upon.

In this Neighbourhood stood *Oatlands*, a Pleasure-House of the Crown, which being upon the *Thames* was a favourite Retirement: But must now be ranged amongst the Pretenders to *Fuimus*.

Here was a Park of ten Acres walled in, which the victorious Levellers destroyed. Was there never a Deer-Stealer amongst them, that they should quarrel with fat Venison as they did with *Mincied-Pies*? But it may be that which was another Man's was the sweeter Meat, and he could feast better upon his neighbour's Deer. For some Practices seem to owe their chief Relish to Poching, to the Game's being the property of another.

In *Weybridge*, according to the Record, are two Manors, tho' the second may have been erected by the Lay-Power of the Bishop of *Baieux*.

The Manor of the Abbey of Chertsey

Came to that Convent after the time of the Confessor, it was then possessed by *Alured*. He held it for two Hides, and might go with it whither he would. It contained eight Acres of Meadow, with a Rent of two Fat Hogs, in both reigns valued at 20 shillings.

An *English-man* held under the Monastery the same quantity of Land with the same privileges, at the same value.

The

The Manor of the Bishop of Baieux.

Herfride held this under the Bishop. It had been in the Confessor's time possessed by two Sisters who were free to go with it where they would. It was then reckoned for four Hides; in the Bishop's time but for two. The *Verdict* upon the Inquest was, that the Bishop possessed it without *Livery* or *Seisin*. In both reigns it was valued but at 40 shillings *per An.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *James*: The Rectory in the Gift of the Crown.

Cobham

At the Survey was in the Abbey of *Chertsey*. And it was probably theirs before the Confessor's reign because no other Possessor is mentioned. It is a large Parish with much heavy and woody land in it, and a great deal of barren Heath. It stands upon the River *Mole* and had upon it at the Conquest three Mills. The *Portsmouth* Road by *Guilford* leads through a part of it. In King *Edward's* time it was rated for thirty Hides, in *William's* but for twelve and half. The value in the first was of 20 *l. per An.*— In the latter but 14 *l.* Here was but one Acre of Meadow but a Rent of 40 fat Hogs.

William de Wateville held two Hides here of the Convent which an *English-Man* who possessed it in the Confessor's reign gave to them in *Eleemosyna* in that King's lifetime. It was valued but at 14 *sb.* and 6 pence, and is said to lie in the Manor of *Esber*. How this has been I do not see, but the *Monasticon* has it, *Henricus IV. dedit Ecclesiæ S. Salvator. de Bermondsey Eccles. de foras cum Eccles. de Cobham quæ ei appendit cum Decimis, &c.* The Possession of the Convent of *Chertsey* is ascertained by *Domesdei*. If King *Henry* took *Cobham* from *Chertsey* or changed something for it, these may be reconciled. Nor did I

ever see or hear of any demolished Church or Chappell here which may have gone by the name of *Soras*. Mr. *Willis* finds it to have been in *Chertsey*. The *Bodleian Valor* has *Coveham* and a Pension or Corrodie charged with it, which might be for *Soras* if there has been such a place here.

Mr. *Weston* is Patron of the Vicarage.

There lies ready, as I am informed, in the hands, of the Treasurer of the Corporation 400 *l.* to augment the Vicarage when a Purchase can be made.

Here are Purging Waters of the *Ebbesham* kind, at present esteemed above those of *Ebbesham*. They are from a Draw-well near the Green. This place givestitle to a Baron as it antiently has done.

Stoke D' Abernon.

This carries the face of Conquest in it preserving a *Norman* Lord's name in distinction from the other upon *Wey*. It stands upon the *Mole* between *Cobham* and *Lethered*. It is a mistake that this Manor was given by the Conqueror to *D' Abernon*, unless his Grant was after the Survey. For *Richard de Tonbrige* was Lord of it then. Indeed *Roger de Abernon* may be heard of at *Molesham*, but he must have come into this some time after, which could not be by Royal Grant till the time of *Rufus*, if it was so early. Then it might be forfeited for asserting a Title to the Crown in *Curthofe*, or be alienated upon his death.

Briefi had held this Manor of the Confessor rated at 15 Hides which after the Conquest past but for a little more than two. Yet the value in each reign is set at 4 *l.* — Here was a Church, a Mill, four Acres of Meadow, and forty fat Rent-Hogs.

Richard de Tonebrige had other Lands in this Manor of *Stoke* which had in King *Edward's* days been held by *Otbo*. It has a particular valuation of 1 *l.* — per *An.* besides the other. This looks as if
when

when *Otho* was Possessor of this part it was a distinct Manor, and both at the Survey laid into one. A Mill here belonged to the Lord, and the *Villanes* found six Oxen, I suppose, for his Carriages, for they ploughed his Land with their own.

The Family of *Vincent* Lord of this Manor have possessed it for some time. The eldest that lies here with any Epitaph is Sir *Thomas* buried *An.* 1613. He married *Jane* Daughter of *Tho. Lyfield* Esq; *Lyfield* succeeded the family of *Norbury* by marriage of a female Heir, as that of *Norbury* had enjoyed it by marrying the Heiress of *D'Abernon*. It is not said in the Inscription in the Chapell that the Conqueror gave this Manor to *D'Abernon*, only that he came in with him and was Lord of this Manor. Sir *John Norbury* built the Chapell, and founded the Chauntry.

The Account of *D'Abernon* which stands with his Arms and the Quarterings of his Descendants wants a little Comment to make us understand it. It is very early to place a Knight's Title so high as the Conquest, Sir *John D'Abernon*. Knights indeed there were before the Conquest, but we must, I believe, look for the first Sir *John* or Sir *Thomas* some time after it.

It's pity any thing said in a Church should not be true. The Compiler of Mrs. *Lyfield's* Epitaph was a tolerable good Sophister, as Sophistry went in those days of Plainness; which has since advanced to the level of Truth, and sometimes has been encouraged to take place of it. I don't find the family of *D'Abernon* possessed of one foot of Land in *Surrey* in their own Right. The only one of them to be met with was *Roger D'Abernon* Tenant to *Richard de Tonebrige* for Lands in *Molesham*. He is not called *John* nor Sir *Roger*. He came in probably with the Conqueror, and of his Descendants might be a Sir *John*. But if he had been a Chirurgeon there are to

be found Artists that would if they were well paid for it have proved him a Knight, and, if you please, a Baronet, as plain as that the Sun shines upon the Unjust. The Gentleman of the Horse may ride in my Lord's Furniture and pass for the Man of Title. At last if Mr. *D' Abernon* got his Estate by farming and purchased out his Landlord, his Descendants needed not to have been beholding to the more splendid pretence of Conquest.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, Sir ———
Vincent Baronet is Patron and Lord of the Manor.

Esher

Stands upon the border of *Kingston* Hundred in the Road thither from *Portsmouth*. It seems to have taken name from having been a Limit or Boundary, in *British* or *Saxon* times, *East-Shire*. What answers to it from the other Quarters is too hard for my Gueſſes. The Mount so beautifully laid out in the Park of *Clermont* may have been the end of the *Shire* or Division.

In *Domeſdei* this is written *Aiſſela*; The Letter (h) in *Esher*, though ſaid to be no Letter, was enough to choak the Conquering *Normans*, as a Grape-stone ſerved *Anacreon* the Laureat of *Bacchus*.

The King's Manor

Was held by *Odard*, ſtiled *Baliſtarius*, I preſume an Engineer, ſince *Baliſta* was a Machine to throw Stones for annoying the Enemy. I have been told by Sir *Henry Chauncy* that in ſome of his Searches he found *Gulielmus de Ingeniis*, from whom are named Manors *D' Engains*, or *Ganes*. *Odard* might be a Leader of the Bow-men, or Bow-bender to the Conqueror, an Office ſubſiſting in the time of *Henry VIII*. Though *Baliſta* goes for a Cross-Bow, I believe theſe are of more modern uſe in Battel, if ever they were uſed there. The Long-
Bow

Bow was perhaps first brought hither by the Conqueror who in his Attack upon *Harold's* Army began with a shower of Arrows. He held this Manor under the King for four Hides though it paid but for one. It had ten Villanes and two Acres of Meadow valued at 40 shill. *per An.* *Tou*, sometimes stiled *Venator*, held it in King *Edward's* reign, who had also the first Grant of *Walbani* before *Harold* founded the Abbey there.

The Bishop's Manor.

Odo Bishop of *Baieux* King *William's* *Prorex*, had erected to himself a Lordship here either out of the Crown or the Church. But when he was in disgrace, ——— *Nunquam si quid mihi credis amavi Hunc hominem* ——— The Inquest brought in, that one *Hugo* held it for one Hide free, who had a Woman for his Under-tenant: And it was valued but at five shillings *per An.* That, when *Hugo* took Possession of the Land, he had neither *Livery* nor the King's Brief for it.

The Manor of the Abbey of Chertsey.

This is what is called *Esper Waterville*, taking name from *William de Wateville* who held some Lands in it under the Monastery. If we would have him *Waterville* we must make an unnatural alliance between a *French* and an *English* word. Had it been *Waterfield* they had been both of a side. *Wateville* seems to have been some Vill or *Chateau* in *Normandie* or *Bretagne*. The Land passed for three Hides and an half. In King *Edward's* time it had been held by a Man and two Women who might turn themselves about as they would, but for publick Taxes submitted to pay them according to the Assessment of the Monastery. This Estate in the Confessor's time was valued at sixteen shill. *per An.* in the Conqueror's at ten.

One *Ralpb* held a parcel of Land of the Abbey which passed for a Hide and paid *Gelt* for five Acres. It had been held by a Woman in the Confessor's reign who was free to go whither she would, but submitted to the Convent as to Taxes.

This Manor of *Waterville* is at present in the Duke of *Newcastle*, vested in his Grace by Act of Parliament passed *An. 1707*, in consideration of Rent-Charges, and other Lands in lieu, to the use of the Corporation of *Kingston* in Trust for their Poor. The Seat is called *Clermont*.

Near this place stands *Sandy-Chapell* where it's probable the Convent of *Chertsey* kept up Service for the benefit of their Tenants. It has been since an Hospital, now a Dwelling-House.

The Church of *Esher* is in the Patronage of the Duke of *Newcastle*.

The King's Manor was in the hands of *William* of *Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester* Founder of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, who built here a grand House. Mr. *Aubrey* saith, that Cardinal *Woolsey* resided here whilst he built *Hampton Court*. It looks as if the Cardinal was Lord here, because the Estate was seized by *Henry VIII.* and by him granted away.

The Manor of the Church of St. Lentfride.

The Abbot of *St. Lentfride's* Cross had a Lordship in *Esher* containing seven Hides and three Virgates of Land, this was of the Gift of the Conqueror, and all that this Convent possessed in *Surrey*. It had been enjoyed by *Tou* styled *Venator* in the Confessor's reign, and was valued at 3 *l. per Ann.* The number of Hides here are almost equal to all the rest of the Parish. This might be afterwards granted to *William* of *Wainfleet*, but I have no proof of it. After the Monastery had it they paid no *Gelt*.

There

There is a Well in this Parish or on the border of *Cobham* called *Fairmile Water* of the *Tunbrige* kind, but far exceeding those in virtue if the Experience of the Neighbourhood may pass in Evidence.

West-Moulsey

In the northern part of the Country, according to Sir *Richard Blackmore*, is the Margin of the *Thames*.

The first Manor of *Richard de Tonbrige* was held under him by *Roger de Abernon*. *Teca* had it in King *Edward's* reign. Here were sixteen Acres of Meadow, and six Rent-Hogs. The value in the Confessor's reign was at 3 *l.* in the Conqueror's at 3 *l.* 10 *s.*

The second Manor.

One *John* held this under *Richard de Tonbrige*; *Aluric* possessed it in the Confessor's time when it was valued at 60 *s.* In *William's* at the same. Here were sixteen Acres of Pasture and four Rent-Hogs.

I am inclined to believe that *East Moulsey* now in *Kingston* Hundred was a part of this Parish, or this of that, for here are three, perhaps four, Manors in a small compass, and no mention is made of *Molfey* or *Molesham* in the Hundred of *Kingston*.

The Manor of Odard.

Odard Balistarius was Lord of *Molesham*, as it goes in the Record. *Touï Venator* held it in the Confessor's reign. It had been rated for six Hides, at the Survey but for one, valued in King *Edward's* reign at 100 *s.* in the Conqueror's at 4 *l.* per *Ann.* Here was a Church. This is, according to Mr. *Willis*, a Curacy, nor do I find it as a Living in any *Valor*. That accurate Gentleman, if I do not mistake him, finds the Patronage in the family of

Drake, and *Corpus Christi College Oxford*, I suppose alternate, or Mr. *Drake's* by Lease.

There is a Manor at *Weston* in *Emley-Bridge* Hundred belonging to the Abbey of *Berking*. It had been rated for seven Hides, upon the Survey but at three and a Virgate, the value at 40 s. per Ann.

If this be called in the Record, according to some Custom *Weston*, with relation to East *Moulsey*, I have placed it right.

If the Norman Scribe of *Domesdei* has mistaken *Weston* for *Walton*. it is worse for those that come after him than if he had maimed it in spelling; for in that case there is no room for supplying his defects by guessing.

The Hundred of Kingston

IS bounded by the *Thames* on the West and South, on the East by that of *Brixton*, on the North by those of *Croydon* and *Copthorn*.

Kingston

Stands upon the River *Thames*, by which it is distinguished from *Kingston* in *Yorkshire* upon the *Hull*. It is said to be named from the Residence of the *Saxon* Kings. It may from being their *Demesne* or from the Privileges they granted to it. It is meant perhaps that it was the Residence of *Saxon* Kings after the *Heptarchy* came to a single Monarch. I have not found that *Kingston upon Hull* was the Court of the King of the *Northumbers*, or of the Successors of *Egbert*.

Mr. *Aubrey* hath a more antient name for it, *Moreford*. And some other name it must have had before the *Saxons* had formed any Kingdom out of the *British* Dominions.

Indeed amongst the Pictures in *St. Mary's Chapel* here is one for *Edwyn* who was a King of the *Northumbers*,

Northumbers, but reckoned amongst those of the Heptarchy who were uppermost and called themselves Kings of the Country, as in their turn they subdued one another. But they were not called Kings of *England* till the time of *Egbert* the *South-Saxon*. And the great *Alfred*, fifth after *Egbert*, is allowed to be the first who entirely reduced them to Monarchy. These Pictures, admitting they were removed upon new building of the Church, seem not to have been as old as the reign of those they represent. They may have been, as the Statues in the Royal Exchange, put up in some King's reign who had a mind to commemorate their Crowning here. Or they might, some of them, be put up in memory of Privileges by them granted, as it's said the reason of King *John's* being there is. Some of the fabulous Writers have mentioned *Kingston* for the Coronation-place of *British* Kings as high as *Arthur*, where they tell us of their Burial at *Stone-benge*, even before the Name of King or *Koning* was known here. They may come off with an Excuse that the place had an elder Name, and that they spoke to the Age they lived in.

The Conqueror held *Kingston* in Demesne, which had been *farmed* out by King *Edward*, and was then rated for 15 Hides, upon the Survey for nothing. Here are reckoned 86 *Villanes*, besides *Bordars*, a Church, five Mills, four Acres of Meadow, and six fat Rent-Hogs, with two very good Fisheries. In both reigns the value was of 30 *l. per Annum*.

It appears from the Record that here was a kind of Woollen Manufacture, for *Humphrey the Chamberlain* had one *Villane* under his protection who mixed the Queen's Wooll, or perhaps collected it, *causâ coadunandi Lanam Reginae*. His employment enabled him to pay, upon his Father's death, a *Relief* of twenty shillings. If his Trade had been Weaving,

Weaving, which *Coadunare* will bear, there might have been a more proper word found for it.

We are not to suppose that no Cloth was made in *England* before King *Edward* brought the Workmen from the *Netberlands*. It's probable the Natives had not arrived at *Mystery* enough to make it so fine that it would pass in foreign Markets for clothing those of a warmer Climate. The *English* Wool had been sold abroad unwrought. The Improvement which the *Flemings* brought might be that of *Coadunandi* *Spanish* Wooll with it, not known here before.

There seems to be one thing here which Foreigners could never carry off: As if the Soil were endowed with a Self-preserving Principle. What this is must be submitted to the Adept in Clothing. The *French* who furnish Cloth for the *Levant* Trade, cannot arrive at the goodness of that made in *England*. They can spoil the Market by under-selling: But they cannot produce what is equal to *English* Manufacture. They have not wanted King *Edward's* Diligence. They have *English* Wooll, *English* Fullers-Earth, *English* Workmen, to whom they pay the highest price only to direct the Artificers. They have an *English* Chapel to which they suffer the Men to resort according to the *English* Church. Nothing else but *English* Water seems to be out of their reach; but this I leave to better Judges.

There was a *Soke* of *Kingston*, a Word used for a Liberty in several parts of *England*, particularly about *Peterborough*. *Walter* the Son of *Othe*, who had a Manor at *Compton*; and several others in *Godalming* Hundred, was Master, perhaps Lord, of this *Soke*. Under *Walter* was a Man who had the charge of the King's *Stud-Mares*. He claimed two Hides of Land here, with an Acre of Meadow, a Fishery, and a Rent of 425 Eels. This Land paid
no

no Taxes. It was valued at 30*s. per Ann.* The Inquest brought in *Ignoramus*, not being able to find any Title he had.

The Abbey of *Chertsey* had also Lands in *Kingston* held under them by *Edric*. They possessed these two years before the Confessor's death, probably of his Gift. Three Men held them of King *Edward* before the Convent enjoyed them, but could not alienate without the Royal Precept because they were *Bedelli in Cbingeston*, as the Record has it. The Monastery Lands bore the value in one reign but of seven, in the other of eight shillings.

The Church of *Kingston* was granted to the Abbey of *Merton*, with four Appropriated Chapels, by *Gilbert Norman* who was Sheriff of *Surrey*, and of *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon* in the reign of the *Williams*, or of *Henry I.* King *John* is said to have incorporated this Town. The Market is on *Saturday*.

Robert Hamon Bailiff of *Kingston* settled Lands of 40*l. per Ann.* for the maintaining the Bridge, and exempting it from Toll by which it was kept up before.

Kingston with its Dependencies joins to *Mortlack* the Archbishop's Manor in *Brixton* Hundred, where also the Church of *St. Paul* have an Estate. The Record informs us that *Harold* erected a Fishery to the prejudice of the Church of *St. Paul*, and that this was upon the Lands of *Kingston*.

The Manor of Combe

Is in the Record said to be *de Feudo Reginae*. Under her *Humphrey the Chamberlain* held it. *Alured* possessed it under the Confessor, and was free to go whither he would. It was in that reign rated for four Hides, in the Conqueror's not taxed. It had been

been valued at 4*l.* in *William's* time it rose to 5*l.* Here were eight Acres of Meadow. It seems a Woman who held this Land *misit se in manu Reginae*; the Lawyers must determine whether she parted her Right, or only obtained the Queen's protection. But it is said to be of the *Queen's Fee*.

Combe stands pleasantly, overlooking a Valley to the High Ground of *Wimbaldon*, where the Camp said to be *Danish* is, *Cumb* in *British* is a Valley.

The Church of *Kingston* is dedicated to *All Saints*; in the Patronage of Mr. *Harding*.

Chefington

Consisted of two Manors, equally divided as to value. The first was in *Richard de Tonbrige*. *Erding* had held it of King *Edward* when it was rated for five Hides at the value of 4*l.* In King *William's* reign it paid but for a Half-hide valued at 70*s.* Here was a Mill, and 30 fat Rent-Hogs.

The second Manor was in *Milo Crispin*. *Magno Suen* had been Lord of it in the Confessor's reign, when it went for five Hides, in the Conqueror's but for one. One *Wigot* was the Man dispossessed by the *Normans*, but it is not said whether he held it in his own Right or under *Magno*. This Manor had formerly lain in *Beddington* and was held by *Villanes* in Demesne. These I presume had the liberty of carrying their Lands into *Beddington*, a Privilege which the *Liberi Homines* enjoyed.

This I believe to be the modern *Chefelden*, a Chapelry to *Maldon*, though *Maldon* in *Edward Ist's* reign has no Chapelry reckoned with it, nor is *Chefelden* mentioned in the *Valor* of that Age.

Claigate

Was a Manor in the Church of *Westminster*, which they seem to have had before the Reign of the Confessor, for no other Lord is set down as Possessing

feſſing it then. It was rated for two Hides and Half. Here were five Acres of Meadow, and one fat Rent-Hog. The value in King *Edward's* reign was at 40*s.* in the Conqueror's at 50*s.*

We have an account, in the *Saxon* History, of a battel between the *Saxons* and *Danes* at *Clayhill*, but the place is not enough deſcribed.

East Moulſey

Stands upon the confluence of the *Mole* and *Thames* on the *Kingſton* ſide of the *Mole* from whence it receives its name. It ſeems to have been antiently reckoned in *Emley-Brige* Hundred, becauſe in the *Moulſey* of that Hundred are three Manors, if not four, according to *Domeſdei*, and none in the Hundred of *Kingſton*. Whether one or more of theſe were in *East Moulſey* I cannot determine. By Sir *John Lytcott's* Epitaph in this Church he is called *Dominus Maneriorum de Moulſey*. This bears date *Anno* 1641. Since the Eſtate came into the Family of *Clarke*, Sir *James* who died *Anno* 1703 is ſtiled only Lord of the Manor of *Moulſey*.

There is a place amongſt the original Poſſeſſions of the Convent of *Chertſey* written *Muleſes*, whether meaning *Moulſey*, or both *Moleſeys*, or ſomething elſe, I do not know. If *Chertſey* had any thing it was exchanged upon the Conqueſt. I don't find any Abbey-Lands here except *Weſton* be *Weſt Moulſey* which were upon the Survey in the Monastery of *Berking*.

The Church was a Chapel under *Kingſton* appropriated to the Monks of *Merton*.

Long-Ditton.

Something of the ſituation may be expreſſed in the firſt Syllable becauſe there is *Ditton* in *Cambridgeſhire* on the bank of *Cam*. We find in *Domeſdei* two Manors by the name of *Ditone*. There is no

description of either, but that one had a Church which I take to be this, the other being a Chapelry under *Kingston*. The name may have been from *Dyketon*, from some Ditches, to carry off the Water, or to separate the Lands: There is occasion enough hereabouts for carrying off Water, the High-road being so full in a Flood that people are forced to quit it and get through a Toll-gate.

This Manor was in *Richard de Tonbrige*, held under him by *Picot*. *Almer* had it under the Confessor for five Hides valued at 60*s*. In the Conqueror's it was valued at 50*s*. though *firmed* at 4*l*. Here was a Church and a Mill and 15 fat Rent-Hogs. A Mansion in *Southwark* paid a Rent of 500 *Allec*.

If there be to either *Ditton* a Quitrent, at present paid from the Borough, by that may be determined which belonged to *Tonbrige*.

This was rated with another Manor written *Taleord*, and both these went upon the Survey for four Hides. *Taleord* had in the Confessor's reign been rated at 60*s*. It was held by the same *Picot* under *Tunbrige*. I know of no name that will answer to *Taleord*; *Falworth* is the nearest; *Taleord* had five Acres and Half of Meadow and a Mill.

There was hereabouts held by *Picot* under *Tonbrige* *Una Terra quæ vocatur Limesford*, which *Edwyn* and another Man had in the Confessor's time at Half a Hide, in *William's* reign not taxed at all; the value in both but of five shillings. Here were six ploughing Oxen kept, I presume yoked ones for the Lord's Carriages.

The family of *Evelyn*, the Heir of which is at *Wootton*, enjoyed the Manor of *Long-Ditton*. At their first coming from *Evelyn* near *Tower-Castle* in *Shropshire* they settled at *Harow* on the Hill, afterwards at *Kingston* in *Surrey*, then at *Long-Ditton*. In *Queen Elizabeth's* reign they purchased *Wootton* of

Owen,

Owen, whose Estate was once in the *Latimers*. This was *George Evelyn*, Esq; who had 16 Sons and eight Daughters; out of the Sons sprang four Families. He was Grandfather to Mr. *John Evelyn*, well known for his Learning and other great Qualifications. Sir *John Evelyn* Baronet, present Possessor of *Wootton*, is Grandson to Mr. *John Evelyn*, and quarters fifteen Coats of Arms.

The Church of *Long-Ditton* is dedicated to St. *Mary*: The Rectory in the Patronage of Dr. *Clarke*.

Thames-Ditton

Was held by *Wadard* under the Bishop of *Baieux*. It had been in *Harold*, probably when he was King, because *Lenegar*, who, according to the Record held it under *Harald*, might go with it whither he would, and had the entire disposal of it, for he divided it amongst his three Sons. In King *Edward's* reign it went for six Hides, upon the Survey but at two and half. In both reigns its yearly value was of 4*l*. Here was a part of a Mill, four Acres of Meadow, and 20 fat Rent-Hogs.

The Tenant under *Wadard* paid no more than 50*s*. *per Ann*. and the service of one Knight. This seems to have been valued then at 30*s*. *per Ann*. A Knight was by his Fee bound to serve the King on Horseback in his Wars, or to maintain a Horseman, when required, at his own Cost. Some Knights were called *Milites Regni*, some *Milites Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis*, others *Milites* of some Great Man. A Knight's Fee about this time consisted of 20*l*. *per Ann*. In *Henry III*d's time the Relief of a Knight was ascertained at 5*l*. reckoned the fourth part of a Knight's Living. In the reign of *Edward II*. a Man of that Estate who held it by Knight's Service was bound to take up the Dignity of Knighthood.

The Chapel, under *Kingston*, is dedicated to *St. Nicolas*. *Long-Ditton* in the *Bodleian Valor* is written *Lang-Ditton*, but may however mean *Long* as in other Places *Langford*, *Longford*. And *Stane-Street* the same with *Stone-Street*. The Jockies of the North use still the *Stean'd Nag*. The length of the Vill is enough to denominate it; but if it came from *Lenegar-Ditton* I have placed one *Ditton* for the other.

Malden

Is north-east from *Ditton*. The name may have been from some Cross upon a Hill, in *Saxon*, *Meal*; whence I believe *Malden* in *Essex* named, which is built in form of a Cross. Those who are too fond of Etymology, and who will suppose the *Saxons* called places after *Roman* names are very zealous to make that *Camulodunum*, though they have nothing for it but corruption of a *Latinized British* word, which *Dr. Gale* has accommodated to *Saffron-Walden*; and the Inhabitants of *Colchester* contend to be theirs, with as great zeal as their brave Forefathers held out the Town: But must give it up if any regard be had to the description of *Camulodunum* by *Tacitus*, and to the Numbers of the *Itinerary*.

Malden in *Essex* is unquestionably *Roman*. The Camp there shews it, which is an evidence overlooked by *Mr. Camden* and his Followers; because *Edward* the Elder lay there whilst he built *Witbam* and *Hertford-Castle*. But the Fortrefs was made to his Hands by the *Romans*.

The Manor of Tonbrige.

Richard de Tonbrige was Lord here upon the Survey; under him it was held by *Robert de Watevile*. *Erding* had held it of the Confessor, when it went for eight Hides valued at 7*l.* per *Ann.* In the Conqueror's it passed for four valued at 6*l.* 12*s.*

Here was a Chapel; a Mill, four Acres of Meadow, and of Lean Hogs one out of seven.

The Abbot's Manor.

William de Watevile held it under the Abbot of *Chertsey*. The Abbot had held it in King *Edward's* reign, so it does not appear by whom it was granted to him: Then it went for two Hides, upon the Survey for less than one by a Virgate; the value in both reigns but at 20 s.

The Manor of *Malden* is now in *Merton College Oxford*, it has been leased out. The Church is dedicated to St. *John*: The Vicarage in the Gift of the College. This was probably given them by *Walter Merton* Bishop of *Rocheſter* in the reign of *Edward I.* Lord Chancellor.

In the Church is an Epitaph for *John Goode, Esq;* Lord of the Manor and Patron of the Living under *Merton College*, who rebuilt the Church from the ground. Another for Mrs. *Jane Brusket* a Widow indeed.

*Whom neither Wealth nor Wit could move
To chooſe a ſecond Mate;
But for her Child and Husband's love
Remain'd in Widow's State.*

Another for a Gentleman no leſs reſolved, Sir *Thomas Morley* who died 1693.

Peterſham,

A pleaſant Vill upon the bank of *Thames* over againſt *Twickenham*, is called in *Domeſdei* *Patricheſam*. *Ham* is an old word for a Lordſhip-Houſe. The Church dedicated to St. *Peter* ſeems to have given name. And ſo perhaps it did to *Batterſea* for I find not the Dedication of *Batterſea* any where. This is in the Record *Patriceſi*, and though there

has been a longing mind to bring the Saint of *Ireland* in here, I believe it comes from its first erected Church which might be dedicated to St. *Peter*; the Light we have into that of *Petersham*, so mangled by the *Normans*, is some direction to discover the other. We may look back to an evidence upon *Battersea*. There it is said that the Abbot of *Chertsey* held one Hide of Land in *Battersea*. Upon this the antient Church might have been built by that Monastery, and dedicated to St. *Peter* as the Church of the Convent was, and early enough to give name to the Vill.

Petersham was held in Demefne by the Abbey of *Chertsey* and had been so beyond memory. In the Confessor's reign it was rated for ten Hides valued at 100s. In *William's* at four, yet valued at 6l. 10s. Here was a Church, three Acres of Meadow, a Fishery and a Rent of 1000 Eels and as many *Lampridulae*.

Ham is an elder name than *Petersham*. The meaning of it was lost when *House* was added to it where the Duke of *Lauderdale* resided. For it was only calling it *House* twice over in different languages.

Mr. *Aubrey* had found somewhere "That *Petersham* appears upon Record to be more antient than *Kingston*." If he means that the present Name is more antient, and is convinced the old one for *Kingston* was *Moreford* there is no dispute of it. He saith, "It is a Manor belonging to the Crown, was formerly a privileged Place, as is plain from Records in the Tower of *London*."

Lands given to a Monastery must be given by Somebody. He that gave *Ham* to *Chertsey* might be a King. But I have seen none of these things. If the *Red Book* or any things preserved from the Confessor's reign discover this, *Kingston* must lose its precedence. The same Gentleman had a Tradition,

“ that a Religious House stood here behind the “ Church.” There may have been a Cell to *Chertsey* demolished, its Foundations built over, and its Materials employed in erecting a new Church or private House. As to privilege of being “ free “ from *Arrests*, and under its own Jurisdiction.” There may have been a common Sanctuary here, as at *Westminster* and other Churches, where an Accused Person took shelter against the Civil Officer; either under pretence of being persecuted for the sake of the Church; or from the reverence maintained for the Spiritual Power till it could beg an Offender out of the hands of Justice; or from the example of *Cities of Refuge* to which the Man-slayer might flee, to shelter him from the violence of an enraged Multitude till it could be examined whether there was Malice or Misfortune in the Fact. *Petersham* is a Chapel of Ease to *Kingston*.

Richmond,

A Royal House, was built here by King *Henry VII.* near the scite of another more antient at *Shene*, which was I believe the name for the place, since we find *East-Shene* and *West-Shene* on the outsides of it. If *Shene* as we are told came from the Shining Palace of the *English* Kings, so called I presume since the Conquest, it was a heavy Title, and a little out of season. For the place had some name from the *Saxons*, which very probably was *Shene*, before any splendid Edifice was raised.

I have not seen any thing that informs us when the *English* Kings laid their foundation here. Perhaps they did it not at all, but purchased of a Subject as *Kensington* came from the Earl of *Nottingham*. Or they might have it in forfeiture together with a Subject's Head, who had unhappily taken the wrong or unsuccessful part in *King-making*, or, as Sir *Isaac Newton* speaks, upon some *Regifuge*.

It had been burned down when *Henry VII.* built *Richmond*. So that *Shene* had a Royal Admirer between the time of *Richard II.* and *Henry VII.* who had rebuilt it, after that most illustrious instance of Conjugal Affection in King *Richard* who is said to have razed it because his Queen died there.

We need not take to ourselves too much uneasiness upon the Failings of this unfortunate Prince who was a Man of Resignation upon Record. And if we are to take our measure of his Parts from Hearsay and from Enmity; if his Story is to be told by the three *Henrys*, there ought to be as little regard shewed to prophane History as some are inclined to have for Sacred.

View him in his youth when his Thoughts were his own, his Resolution uncorrupted by dissembling Advisers, actuated by *Lancastrian* Cabals; and more Mercy will be due to his Mismanagement. The Heroic Bishop *Merks* in his memorable Speech to the House of Lords excuses not the Conduct of the Oppressed, but charges to the Ambition of the Rival Rose, the Miseries of his Country.

The Abbey of Shene

For *Carthusian* Monks was founded by King *Henry V.* Anno 1414, named *Domus Ihsu de Bethlem de Shene*. Then comes *Richard's* Crime; *Shene Manerium Ricardus II. prostravit eo quod Anna Uxor ejus ibi moriebatur*. The Monks were to talk after their Patron. This House was endowed chiefly with Cells here belonging to Priories Alien. At the Suppression it was valued at 777 *l. per Ann.*

Great Privileges were entailed upon this Convent by King *Henry*: Amongst the rest these; That they should be exempted from the Aid paid to the Crown upon the King's Eldest Son being Knighted; and of another tow ards the Marriage of his eldest Daughter. He gives them yearly to be demanded of his chief

chief *Pincerna duo Dolia sive quatuor Pipas Vini rubri de Vasconia*. This youngest Child of *Monkery* was a *Darling*. The reclused solaced themselves upon Royal Favour, little dreaming that there was another *Henry* at hand, who disregarding the Curses of his Progenitors denounced against the Invader of their Gifts, should in a *Stentorian* Note pronounce,

Te manet Affaraci Tellus.

King *Henry VI.* foretold nothing of this, though Posterity complimented him with Skill in that Art, of whatever colour it is. What he wanted in Genius they made up to him in Prophecy. Sir *Richard Baker* introduces him looking at *Henry VII.* then but ten years old, and saying; *he is the Man to whom We and our Adversaries shall give place.*

The same Historian adds, that "*Cadwallader the last of the British Kings had foretold the same thing of him seven hundred years before.*"

We have but little Light to shew us of what value King *Henry's* Allowance of Wine was to the Monastery of *Shene*. In the reign of King *James* the Lord Keeper *Bacon* had a certain quantity allotted him yearly from the King's Cellar in defect of which he was to receive after the rate of 24*s.* the Hogshead. Money having been cheaper since, which has raised the price of every thing, the low rate is not much to be admired at.

The Monks had, at least the great Convents, a portion of Wine upon some Festivals out of their own Rents. We find upon a Dilapidation at *St. Alban's* the Society agreeing to deny themselves their usual Wine for a season, and to employ the Money in Repairs.

We must not look for the Etymology of *Richmond* here, but go into *Yorkshire* for it, since King *Henry VII.* named it from his Title. That of *Richmond*

mond in the North has been softened, by the *Normanized English*, from *Ridgmont*. The *Romantick* Situation of that Town environed by craggy *Precipices* speaks for itself. There is in *Bedfordshire* a Village upon an elevation called *Ridgmont*.

The Magnificent Palace built by King *Henry VII.* is extolled with an Abatement for the Taste of the Age. There is a solemn Grandeur in those *Gothick* Works, his Chapel at *Westminster-Abbey*, and King *Henry VIth's* Chapel at *Cambridge*, which with an Abatement for the power of Fashion, may claim equal regard with the *Italian* Improvements.

Mr. *Aubrey* saith, that the New Park at *Richmond*, now belonging to the Right Honourable the Lord *Walpole*, was encompassed with a Wall in the time of King *Charles I.* There has been a Clamour revived of that King's endeavouring to make a Red-Deer-Park against *Hampton-Court*. He that reads Lord *Clarendon* will find that the King though very desirous of that Convenience for his Exercise, dropt the design upon the Representation of the Bishop of *London*, that the Expence of it would be an Offence, and that those who had not yet agreed to sell their right in the Lands after the Majority had done it, would exclaim against any Method to compel them. This is the constant course of those who are last to be treated with on such occasions. Their Opposition brings them double or treble price, and perhaps they were more disappointed than the King.

The Beauties of *Merlin's Cave* in this Park require a more compleat Description than one so little skilled in Perspective is qualified to attempt.

The Church of *Richmond* is dedicated to *St. Mary*, it is a Chapel of Ease to *Kingston*.

In this Church is a Bust for a Barrister *Robert Lewes*, Esq; stiled a *Cambro-Briton*. He died *Anno* 1649. A part of his *Encomium* is this,

*Mortem inter Vitamque orta Contentione
 Studiosissimus hic Pacis amator
 ne Lis ageretur
 Egit Animam.
 Abi Viator & cave ne posthac litiges.*

Was he resolved to die, as it's called, a Natural Death without Physick? Or was he afraid of a Consultation in which Doctors might differ. Does he instruct the World to imitate this serene disposition? Or does he leave a Device for Serjeants Rings, that People are in the wrong who go to Law?

On the Hill above *Richmond* is an Alms-House built and endowed by Dr. *Duppa* Bishop of *Winchester* in performance of a Vow. Another which had Rents of 100*l.* per *Ann.* considerably augmented by *John Michel*, Esq;

Kew

Is not to be found in *Domesdei*, but comprehended antiently in the Demesne of *Kingston* which extended to *Mortlack*. Here is now a Palace the Retirement of his Royal Highness.

There is a defect to be lamented in the History of *Surrey* that no more particular Account is preserved of Mr. *Henry Smith* Citizen and Alderman of *London*, than what his Epitaph in the Church of *Wandsworth* affords. He died and was there buried *Anno* 1627. I have seen him sometimes written Citizen and Salter of *London*. His grand Benefaction to the Poor of almost every Parish in the County of about 5*l.* per *Ann.* and to Market-Towns 1000*l.* to be laid out in Lands for the use of the Poor of each; besides his considerable Gifts
 in

in *Essex* and *Hertfordshire* to the same purpose, demands a more grateful Memorial of him than I can by enquiry meet with.

He is stiled, in serious Descriptions of *Surrey*, *Dog-Smith*. One fixes it upon his going about begging, and after the last Scrap entreating for a Bone for his Dog which he shared with his *Fidus Achates*. Another has heard, that he fed at other Mens Tables, and would carry away a Bone to solace his Dog. This was when the *Buttery-Hatch* was worn off of the Hooks, and Bones had their Complement of Meat.

If he ran away from his Master for the delightful Vocation of Dependence, and was whipped back again from *Micham*, it was too great a Resentment to give nothing to that Parish. And these have merited Contribution from the rest by sending him back to his Trade, which was the Foundation of doing Himself and the World more good than a Starving Motto,

— *Inopi Lingua desertas invocat Artes.*

F I N I S. *cv.*

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